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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,014—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE 1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
	ROME	5645	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3650	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex.	M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3650	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	5313	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4139	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3650	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crowe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

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Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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5th April 19th April | 3rd May 17th ,, | 31st May. 14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

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IMPERATOR	..C. Bechtinger..	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
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IMPERATOR	....C. Bechtinger...	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

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GISELA	...G. Nicolich	4,257	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERE	...R. Deperis	5,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALE	...A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

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Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,590	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, L.R. N. R.	22nd ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

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FOR KUBRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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S. S. "HUZARA," 1,336 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 4.
Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.
Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals. Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.

KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, 4,750 Tons, will SAIL for a CONTINENTAL PORT about the middle of April, has Superior Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, Electric Light.
Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to sanction of the Government, the Jetalsar-Rajkot Section of the Railway will be OPENED about the 12th April, 1893, for all descriptions of Traffic.
Timing of Passenger Trains will be as follows:—

Jetalsar	Dep. 12-40	Rajkot.....	Cantt. Dep. 6-20
Navagadh	" 13-4	Ribda	" 7-29
Virpur	" 13-19	Gondal.....	" 8-27
Gondal	" 14-59	Virpur	" 9-18
Ribda	" 15-37	Navagadh	" 9-57
Ticket Platform near Rajkot* ...	" 16-50	Jetalsar	Arr. 10-17
Rajkot .....Cantt.	Arr. 16-55		

* No Traffic will be booked to and from this place. Passengers who wish to alight can do so for the City.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Dated Ghadechi, 24th March, 1893.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of considering the question of reviving the Agreement of Minimum Rates for Mauritius, Out-Ports, and Coast-wise business.
All Agents of Insurance Companies are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th March 1893.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND W. Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held THIS DAY a Dividend at the rate of Rupees 35 Per Whole Share and Rs. 8¾ per one-quarter share for the half year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 334-336 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register THIS DAY on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th March, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of April, 1893, for the execution of annual repairs to Municipal Buildings, Petty Works, and supply of building materials for works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. FIVE be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment of Rupees Three Thousand will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 25th March, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882
AND
In the matter of the JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE and MUTHU-RADASS GOCULDASS .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the Winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 27th day of March, 1893, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE STARLING by the said Goculdass Madhowjee and Mathuradass Goculdass, creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE STARLING on the 17th day of April 1893, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the Winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 27th day of March, 1893.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893.
For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

NOTICE.

JOHN DUFFY, OF G. I. P., PAREL, DECEASED.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIM or CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the above are requested to send particulars of such claims, supported by VOUCHERS, to the undermentioned within one month from THIS DATE, after which no claim will be considered.

H. DUNK,
J. G. BOORMAN.

G. I. P., Parel, March 27, 1893.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an Election:
In JUNE to TWELVE EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys who on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.

IN OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, including FOUR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VALUE (UPON CONDITIONS) OF £80, for boys who on June 1 were between the ages of 12 and 14.
For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks.

FOR STEAMER OR RAIL.
TRUNKS, BAGS,
PORTMANTEAUS,
HAT CASES,
DECK CHAIRS,
RUG STRAPS.
ASQUITH,
LORD & WHITMORE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
(Opposite Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Meadow Street, as follows:—

A choice collection of Indian curiosities, consisting of Kashmere, Jeypore, and Moradabad made copper, brass, wooden and ivory ornaments, in varieties.
Also another lot of China and Japanese cups and saucers, vases, wall tables, toilet sets, silk shawls, silver jewellery, bronzed old ornaments, &c.
1 case gold threads.
4 „ Parrot green color.
1 „ Woolen blankets.
1 „ „ shawls.
1 Grand Piano by Broadwood.
1 Cottage Piano, brand new.
1 Bicycle 72" wheel.
1 Perambulator.
AT 2 P. M.
2 American Gigs—quite new.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 28, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, 4 BEGS OFFICE, FORT.

SALE OF A PAIR HORSE BRAKE.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the "Grant House" close to the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. the following:—
A pair horse brake belonging to the fire-brigade.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Culliandas Dharamdas and Ranchordas Dharamdas and on account of the mortgagors, Jairam Laxuman, Harischandra Jairam, Shivram Jairam, and Harishanker Jairam, and Rowjee Jairam by their guardian Jairam Laxuman, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage of 14th September, 1892, the following properties:—
Firstly.—All that piece of Government Toka land, with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at the village of Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 55, old Survey No. 10, and new Survey No. 98, in the name of Raghoba Krishnaji, deceased, and in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward F. No. 2569, and street No. 1283, in the name of the heirs of Pandurang Narayenjee, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhasker Pandurang, on the west by the vacant land of Raghoba Krishnajee, on the south partly by the house of Shivram Harischandra and Pandurang Harischandra, and partly by the vacant land of Raghoba Krishnajee, and on the north by the open yard belonging to the heirs of the late Pandurang Narayenjee, and which premises are occupied by the mortgagors.
Secondly.—All that piece of Government Toka land, with a small house and a chawl standing thereon, situate at the village of Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and forty-seven square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, new No. 14125, and Survey No. 1, and new Survey No. 1-12, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward F. Nos. 2719-2718, and street Nos. 1413-1414, and bounded on the east by the properties of Jagannath Atmaram and Luxuman Chavan, on the west by the charity property of the mortgagors and by the house of Rowjee Ragunath, Nanabhai Narayenjee, and Gopinath Narayen, on the south by the property of Shivappa Linyayet, and on the north by Parel Road, and which premises are occupied by the tenants of the mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Muljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 28, 1893.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re. 1, 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1893, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1893, on Production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 20th March, 1893, a Dividend at the rate of Rs 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the period ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1893, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL FUND.

IN compliance with numerous suggestions from representatives of different classes of the community, the Committee of the Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund now beg to invite Subscriptions to commemorate His Excellency's great services to the Army and People of the Indian Empire, by the erection of a Bronze Equestrian Statue of His Lordship on the Calcutta Maidan.
The Committee are assured that the object they have in view will commend itself to the support of all classes of the community.
Subscriptions, by Cheque or Money Order to be made payable to Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The Committee solicit the favour of a prompt response to this notice, as they are naturally anxious to close the list before His Excellency's Departure from India.
The amount promised, including Rs. 25,000, from His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, G. C. I. E., and the Rajpoots of the Northern Circars, amounts, at date of this Advertisement, to Rs. 50,000.

H. R. McINNES,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 17th March, 1893.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	.....	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	.....	„	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	.....	„	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	.....	„	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	.....	„	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	.....	„	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£333,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the Parsee Maternity Hospital, by Lady Harris, 5 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Lisgard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Prof. O. V. Muller's 4th Wilson Lecture, Library Building, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Idar and Saint Regulus left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Edinburgh entered, and the s. s. Lord Erne left the dock on Saturday; and the s. s. Inchmarlo left it on Sunday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening, when the following paper will be read:—"Was Bhartrihari a Buddhist ?" by Mr. K. B. Pathak.

THE BICYCLE RACE.—A correspondent writes:—With reference to the para. about the fifty mile Bicycle Race, in your issue of Saturday last, I beg to inform you that although Mr. Nicholson was the first to publish the challenge, Mr. Satin has allowed a start of one mile and a quarter to Mr. Nicholson, and this handicap has been readily accepted by Mr. Nicholson. The race will begin precisely at 4 p. m., on Saturday next.

BAND BY MOONLIGHT.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock this evening:—

March	The Volunteers ... Metra.
Chorus of Pilgrims and Song; to the Evening Star,	Tannhauser ... Wagner.
Valse	Thine for Ever ... F. Rose.
Quadrille	The Grand Duchess ... Offenbach
Selection	Lohengrin ... R Wagner
Galop	The Hermits Bells ... Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p. m.:—

Lancers	The Duke of Fife ... J. Wood.
Overture	Zanetta ... Auber.
Intermezzo	Maria ... Williams.
Selection	The Nautch Girl ... Solomon.
Valse	Sweet Briar ... Lowthian.
Polka	The Water Lily ... J. Clement.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CELEBRATION AT DABUL.—The sixth Passo was celebrated in the Dabul Church, on Sunday last, with more than ordinary devotion. After the first sermon the procession came out with impersonator of Christ taking his cross on the shoulders, and passing through the two stages where elegant pendals were raised, halted in front of the church, when Miss Furtado, the daughter of Mr. L. M. Furtado, standing on a raised platform which was covered with a canopy beautifully ornamented, sang the "Veronica," in a sweet voice, making this her first effort very creditably, and creating a very favourable impression.

PALM SUNDAY AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday last, the Palm Sunday Festival was celebrated at St. Peter's, Bandora, with the usual solemnity and grandeur. At the 6 o'clock Mass a large number of men received Holy Communion, being the conclusion of the retreat given by Rev. Fr. Stein, S. J., Rector of the St. Xavier's College. For over a quarter of a century or thereabouts young boys were selected to sing the hymn of Veronica, but this year, the most imposing ceremony in the evening was concluded by the singing of the hymn in a sweet and clear voice by Miss Clara Mary A. De Souza.

AN ORTHODOX SON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which a Hindu, named Luckmidas Velji, caused hurt to his mother Nundeebai, by means of a chisel on the 16th instant. The accused was of orthodox views, and was very much annoyed and enraged at his widow-mother lately re-marrying a Hindu after the death of her first husband. On the 16th instant accused went home in the evening and began abusing his mother for re-marrying, which he considered to be much against their religion. He in excitement took up a chisel and made a wound on her back just below the neck. After recording some evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A BILL COLLECTOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chotoo Isar, a bill-collector, in the service of Assaram Gambir, a Hindu merchant, carrying on business, at Mandvi, was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 19,900 belonging to his master. On the 6th September last the accused was entrusted with the above sum of money to be paid to another mercantile firm. The accused, instead of paying the amount to the proper persons misappropriated the amount and absconded to his native country. The complainant being informed of this applied for and obtained a warrant against the accused who was subsequently arrested and placed before the Magistrate. His Worship, on the evidence before the court, convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at its registered office, Bazaar Gate Street, Mr. Cursondas Valabhdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—The directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 31st December, 1892. Including the balance of Rs. 1,923-8-10 brought forward from last account, the total net profit earned by the company during the year under report amounts to Rs. 1,22,278-14-4. Out of this sum Rs. 38,500 are paid in payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended on 30th June, 1892, Rs. 40,000 carried to machinery deterioration fund account, and Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,778-14-4. Your directors have now the pleasure to recommend payment of a dividend, at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole share and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share for the half-year ended on 31st December, 1892, making a total dividend of Rs. 70 per whole share and Rs. 17½ per quarter share for the year. This will absorb Rs. 38,500 and leave a balance of Rs. 278-14-4, which may be carried to next year's accounts. During the year the directors have added seven revolving flat carding engines four ring spinning frames, two roving frames, one winding frame, one humidifier, one finishing machine, and sundry machinery to the machinery of your mill. This mill property, machinery, and stock are insured for Rs. 11,97,400. Two of your directors, Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Lakhmidas Khimji, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole share and Rs. 8¾ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, was declared, payable on and after the 28th instant. Messrs. Naranjee Dwarkadas and Lukmidas Khimjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Lukmidas Girdhardas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were voted to the directors, and particularly to Messrs. Dwarkadas Vasonjee and Co., the agents of the company, for the zeal and ability with which they managed the affairs of the company. The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 26.

10 p.m.	76·3

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

6 a.m.	73·6
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	82·6
6 p.m.	82·3

THE *Journal of Commerce*, of Victoria, February 28, 1893, says:—We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. A. W. D. Oakes, one of the firm of Messrs. Spencer and Co., Madras, so widely-known in Southern India as the proprietors of what is claimed to be the largest cigar manufactory in that Empire. Mr. Oakes is engaged in arranging agencies in Australasia, it being his firm's intention to actively push the sale of their cigars in these colonies. They make a speciality of light-coloured cigars in contrast to those of dark leaf which have hitherto been almost the sole representatives of Indian "weeds" on this market. Mr. Oakes is certain that with proper education, smokers must soon appreciate the genuineness, flavor, and quality, with the moderate price of Messrs. Spencer and Co.'s Indian cigars. The following agencies have so far been fixed:—West Australia, Tolley & Co., Ld.; South Australia, Messrs. A. E. & F. Tolley; Victoria and Tasmania, Messrs. H. W. Farrar & Co.; and New South Wales, Messrs. Hoyde, Todman & Co.

THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, James Alexander Murray, who styled himself, "Chief Manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute," appeared to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, and cheating several persons by false representation preferred against him by Superintendent Browin.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Warden, pleader, defended the accused.

In opening the case Mr. Little observed that in consequence of several frauds being committed by the accused he was of opinion that a public inquiry should be made regarding that matter, and for that reason he had taken up the case. He intended to proceed against the accused on the information of Mr. Brewin, and after having led evidence in that case he would select three out of a number of cases against the accused.

The Magistrate desired to go on with Mr. Brewin's case first, and adjourned all the other cases against the accused till the case brought by Mr. Brewin was over.

Mr. Little then remarked that the information filed by Mr. Brewin on Saturday last was published in all newspapers, and the accused knew all about its contents. He did not know if the court, therefore, wished Mr. Brewin to enter the witness-box and the information to be read over to him again in the presence of the accused.

The Magistrate remarking that it was not necessary that Mr. Brewin should be called into the witness-box first, Mr. Little called Narayen Appa Sub Ayer as first witness for the prosecution.

Narayen Appa Sub Ayer said: I reside at Lohar Chawl, Bombay, and am unemployed. In 1890-91 and 1892 I held some temporary appointments in Government offices in the Madras Presidency. In January, 1892, I was living at Madras. In January or February of that year I saw several advertisements in newspapers. In consequence of those advertisements I went to see T. Misquitta, Deputy Director of Victoria Natural History Institute, at Mount Road, Madras. I asked him certain information regarding the institute. He handed me a handbill, which I now produce. This is the handbill that he gave me. On the corner of it is my hand writing, where I have written the date "1st February 1892."

The witness, continuing, said that on asking certain questions to Misquitta regarding the advertisement, he was given to understand that the capital of the institute was a lakh of rupees; that the deposits were received from the superintendents as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of their duties; that the partners in the institute were Messrs. Macaulay, Wright, Denson, Williams, and the accused; that the head office was at Bipon Road, Byculla, Bombay; that there were numerous offices established in various parts of India and Burma. Misquitta also showed him an advertisement in the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac. Witness having no money asked his brother to lend him. Witness went to Misquitta, accompanied by his brother, when the latter asked a number of questions to Misquitta who made answers same as those made to witness. The witness then paid Rs. 1,500 to Misquitta for the purpose of depositing the same with the Agra Bank. Misquitta thereupon gave a letter to the witness appointing him superintendent of Tanjore branch. Had witness known that the statements made by the accused and published in newspapers were not true he would never have paid the Rs. 1,500. The agreement for lodgement of security was executed on 12th February, 1892, and the next day it was registered at Madras. A receipt for the money was forwarded to the witness from Bombay through Misquitta. On the 31st May, 1892, witness received a circular-letter to the effect that all correspondence thenceforth should be carried on direct with the head office at Bombay. The letter was signed by Misquitta, as Deputy Director. In the circular-letter the superintendents were informed that the Madras directorate was closed. The witness went to Madras to demand his deposit-money, but he was referred to the accused. The witness wrote a letter to the accused demanding the deposit-money. The accused wrote a long letter in reply to the witness in which he reprimanded both the witness and the deputy director for Madras. One man was appointed a deputy superintendent. Witness received the deposit money and forwarded it to the accused in Bombay. The man who got the appointment had paid Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 250 as security-money. After the appointment of that man, witness was appointed travelling superintendent. As travelling inspector witness got several other persons to join the institute. Up to that time witness believed the statements made about the institute to be true. Witness came to Bombay in December, the accused took him over to the premises of the institution. He was shown the workshop, the show-room, apprentice-quarters, &c. Witness's suspicions were aroused, and they grew stronger. He inquired of the accused where the security-money was deposited. The answer was "with the Agra Bank." Witness further inquired if he could get back his security deposit in case he left the service. The accused replied that the witness would have to forfeit fifteen per cent. of his deposit-money if he wished to leave the service. Witness showed his willingness to forfeit fifteen per cent. of the deposit. The accused thereupon said that witness must give three months' notice before he left. The accused further said that he was willing to give back the deposit money to any other superintendent who cared to forfeit fifteen per cent. of the sum deposited. A circular-letter was then written out at the accused's dictation and signed by Walter Miles, secretary of the institute, under the accused. It was written in the circular that any superintendent who desired to leave the institute's service might do so on forfeiting fifteen per cent. of the amount of security deposited with the institute, and on giving three months' notice. On reading certain reports in the paper witness came to Bombay and asked the accused why he did not return the security-deposit to those who prosecuted him in courts of law. The accused replied it was all nothing; they were making a fuss of their own business. He further said that the witness need not be afraid about receiving his own money as money would be arriving in Bombay from County Bank of London. The accused gave a loan of ten rupees to the witness on the latter's intimating that he had no money with him. On the 9th March witness applied to the accused for his money. The accused replied that his bank-book having been impounded at the Magistrate's courts he would not draw money from the Bank. He told the accused that he would, however, try to pay off witness's money as soon as he could. On inquiry witness subsequently discovered that the institute had no account with the Agra Bank.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved. The case was then adjourned until Thursday, the 30th instant.

CRICKET.

THANA HINDOOS VS. PARSEES.

AN interesting game was played off between the Hindoos and the Parsees at Thana, last Sunday, on the maidan, close to the Travellers' Bungalow. Unlike all the local matches in Bombay, they commenced at an early hour in the morning, and had almost got through the first innings at ten o'clock, when the sun materially interfered with the game. Play was resumed at about three in the afternoon and kept on till six o'clock, by which time the Parsees had given a good account of themselves, having nine wickets to their credit.

HINDOOS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Agaskar, b Raja	1	b Raja	0
Chowbal K, b Taleyarkhan	8	b Taleyarkhan	13
Chowbal V, c Doongariwala, b Taleyarkhan	10	run out	1
Hegade, c and b Taleyarkhan	0	b Doongariwala	12
Ghodake A, b Taleyarkhan	3	c Doongariwala, b Taleyarkhan	7
Sule, run out	6	b Taleyarkhan	10
Ghodake T, b Raja	9	run out	6
Gupte, not out	2	self-out	8
Pandit, c Taleyarkhan, b Raja	4	b Taleyarkhan	10
Kasmarkur, b Taleyarkhan	0	not out	0
Bade, c J Antia, b Raja	1	b Raja	2
Extras	4	Extras	9
Total	48	Total	83

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Raja (junior), not out	10	not out	18
J Antia, b K Chowbal	3	b K Chowbal	10
E Taleyarkhan, b K Chowbal	44	not out	1
S Taleyarkhan, b K Chowbal	1		
K Antia, c Pandit, b V Chowbal	3		
Raja, c Hegade, b K Chowbal	16		
Daruwala, run out	0	to bat	
Panthaki, run out	16		
N Antia, c Ghodake, b V Chowbal	0		
Doongariwala, c Pandit, b V Chowbal	0		
Palonji, run out	2		
Extras	6	Extras	1
Total	101	Total	30

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly putifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, in the absence of Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest, touching the death of Rowjee, a *muccadum* of porters, who was killed by the engine of a passing train, at Dadur Station of the G. I. P. Railway, on the 16th inst. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the Railway Company. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Mr. Branson, the driver of the engine No. 152. Mr. Daftary, of the firm of Messrs. Daftary and Pereira, watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's widow and family.

Khundu Dinkar, a signaller, doing duty at Dadur railway station, further cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, said that on the day in question he was on duty from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. For all he knew the deceased might have been standing on the end of the platform. He was too far from the deceased to see exactly where he was standing. A man standing opposite to the cabin on that particular night could have seen where the deceased was standing. The mere act of re-setting the points for the main line would not lower the main line signal. It was his duty to keep the danger signals up during the shunting operations of a train.

Further re-examined by Mr. Daftary, witness said, that he was personally acquainted with the deceased, who was of regular habits. The shunting operations could not be said to be complete until the *muccadum* got order from the station staff to give "all right" signal by showing the white light or by shouting. The station-master could not give the order unless the engine was coupled to the train.

Witness, in his further examination by Mr. Nicholson, said that the levers for setting the points were distinct from the levers for setting the signals, but they were interlocked, so that when the points were set to cross from the down-line over the up-line into the siding, the up-line signal remained at danger and could not be lowered. When there was no train in the station the main-line signal stood normally at danger. The last up-train before No. 152 train on the day in question had passed at 10-33. The number of the train was 238. It was a local passenger train. After the train had left Parel the up-line signal remained at danger until No. 152 train came in. He could see that the signals on the night of the 16th inst. were correct. They could not communicate with Parel station except by block signals as there were no other telegraph instruments in the cabin. He could not advise the station staff of the next station by the block signals, if any train had come against the signals. He made an entry in his book as to the train coming in against the signal, immediately after noting the time at which it had arrived. About three-quarters of an hour after he had made the entry he heard about the *muccadum's* death.

Mr. Byrne (to the witness): Is it a fact that the train which was shunting, remained unoccupied for several minutes after the up-train had arrived?—I cannot say that.

Witness, continuing, said that it was not his duty to telegraph warning to other stations when a train passed against the danger signals. He would let such a train run on without giving such a warning to the next station.

Witness said to Mr. Nicholson that if a train ran through the station against the danger signals he would telegraph to the station in advance, first the attention signal and then the danger signal and then advise the station-master about the danger. The usual speed of a goods train on the G. I. P. Railway was seven or eight miles an hour. The distance between Matoonga and Dadur was one mile and the 152 train travelled the distance in four minutes on the day in question.

Rama Bagu, a porter employed in the signal cabin at Dadur, said that when a signaller above him gave orders he worked the levers for the points of signals. Witness was examined at some length by Mr. Nicholson, but there was nothing new in his evidence.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Byrne, witness said that when he last saw the deceased alive he was walking across the line.

In his examination by Mr. Daftary, witness said, that when he last saw the deceased he was in his usual spirits. He was always a man of steady habits and he never saw him drunk. He was not addicted to drink.

At this stage the inquest was again adjourned.

THE J. N. PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of the J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library was held at the library last evening, Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Mody presiding.

In the absence of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanji Patel, honorary secretary, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden read the report, from which it appeared, that the funds of the Library as augmented by the munificent endowments of the late Mr. Nussarwanji M. Petit and his ever-to-be-lamented son Mr. Jamsetji had greatly strengthened the hands of the committee. The members of the committee had done their best to make the Reading Room as comfortable as possible and the library replete with the best and latest works in all branches of literature. A hope was expressed in the report that the institution might be fortunate in securing a habitation of its own and it looked to the well considered and thoughtful generosity of the venerable widow-mother of the dear last son, after whose name the institution was called. At the end of the year 1892 there were 837 members, or 55 more than 1891, and 142 more than the year 1890. The total receipts during the year under review were Rs. 7,188-12-6 against which the disbursements were Rs. 6,543-11-8. In August, 1892 a book-committee was appointed and the sum of Rs. 1,000 was set aside for purchase of new books and renewal of old standard and other works. The book-committee zealously commenced to work and by visiting in a body from time to time, the different shops, made an excellent selection of choice and readable books, many of which brought recent publications by some of the best writers of the day. The work of the book-committee had enhanced the value of the library and made it still more popular with the reading public. The committee in their report thanked the Director of Public Instruction and other friends who had made several useful presents to the Library.

On the motion of Mr. J. P. Mistry, seconded by Mr. Ardeshir Wachs, the committee's report was adopted, office-bearers and directors having been appointed as per returns of voting lists.

The following resolutions were carried: "that a copy of the report of the balance-sheet be sent to Bai Dinbai, widow of the late N. M. Petit for assistance given to the Library:" and "that the members should start amongst themselves a subscription list and put in the Library premises the portraits of the late Mr. N. M. Petit and the late Mr. J. N. Petit in remembrance of the handsome donations both father and son had made to the library."

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

AN EXPARTE DECREE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, *vs.* MUNCHERJI FRAMJI.

THE plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,124 being the amount for the value of articles sold to the defendant by the plaintiffs. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not put in an appearance. The defendant is the proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel at Poona. The summons was sent to Poona for service on the defendant, but as he had gone to Mahableshwar, the summons was returned to Bombay and subsequently served on the defendant at Mahableshwar through the Court at Satara. On the 17th of November last the plaintiffs obtained leave to file this suit before his Honour as the cause of action had arisen in Bombay and all their witnesses were also in Bombay. After the claim had been proved Mr. Chitty passed an exparte decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, plus the Court cost, and made it payable within a week.

Now and again some public man in Great Britain endeavours to galvanise the public into some interest in forestry. As a matter of fact, says a contemporary, Edinburgh has been the first city to take steps to popularise the subject, and there are lectures for working foresters and gardeners going on in the University there, aided by subventions from the Board of Agriculture. The forthcoming Gardening and Forestry Exhibition at Earl's Court promises to give a little impetus to the movement in England. Mr. George Cadell, late of the Indian Forest Department is vice-chairman of the forestry section; and his knowledge and experience will be engaged in showing the adaptability of various kinds of timber for landscape as well as use. The Government of Bulgaria will send over special experts and machinery for exhibiting the true production of otto of roses, from the plucking of the petals to the final distillation.

MRS. BESANT arrived in London on March 5, after a three months' lecturing tour in the United States covering a distance of 17,000 miles.

MILITARY NEWS.

COL H. F. GRANT, C.B., lately in command of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and now an A. G. on the Bengal Establishment, is likely to succeed Maj.-Gen. Luck as Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

COL A. E. TURNER, C.B., having declined the command of the Field Artillery Division at Exeter, Lt.-Col. S. G. Smyth, R.A., is going home from India to take over the appointment.

THE annual return of crime in the Army has been issued, on the motion of Lt.-Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram. It gives full particulars of the courts-martial, minor punishments, and desertions in each regiment of cavalry, battery of artillery, and battalion of infantry for the year 1891. Having regard to the varying conditions under which the several units which go to form the British Army serve, as regards stations, position on the roster, &c., it would be in the highest degree unfair to attempt to draw comparisons between them; but taking the several arms, &c., we find the following figures represent the average of punishments, &c.:—Household Cavalry courts-martial, 1·2; cavalry of the line, 4·3; Royal Artillery, 5·7; Royal Engineers, 1·3; Brigade of Guards, 4·2; infantry of the line 5·8; minor punishments: household Cavalry 22·3; Cavalry of the line 67·3; Royal Artillery, 51.1 Foot Guards, 89·6; infantry of the line, 120·3. Description: Household Cavalry, 0·7; cavalry of the line, 3·6; Royal Artillery, 2.1; Royal Engineers, 0·3; Brigade of Guards, 2·7; infantry of the line, 2·3. There was a total in the Army at large during the year 1891 of 10,803 courts-martial, a percentage of 5·3. The minor punishments amounted to 208,190, the percentage of 102·9. The desertions were 4651, a percentage of 2·3.

THE "ASIAN'S" SPORTING NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. ABINGTON.

MR "ABINGTON" died at New Orleans, on the 17th instant, from pneumonia, and the nominations of Meddler and Milford for the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and St. Leger are accordingly void.

THE BATHTHANY PLATE.

The Bathyany Plate (handicap) of 500 sovs., for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of any handicap after January 26th, at 10 a.m., 5lbs., of two or one value 200 sovs. 7lbs extra; the second to receive 50 sovs.; entrance 5 sovs. the only forfeit if declared. 1 mile. (69 subs, 22 of whom declared).

Mr J W Smith's br c Wolf's Crag, by Barcaldine—Lucy Ashton, 3 years, 6st 7lb, W Bradford	1
Sir J Blundell Maple's b c Gangway, by Saraband—Gang Warily, 3 years, 6st 6lbs, T Chaloner	2
Mr H Vyner's ch c Mamion, by Rot. Hampton—Emmeline, Marcia, 3 years, 6st 12lbs, Ivatts	3

(Winner trained by C. Archer, Newmarket).

Betting: 20 to 1 against Wolf's Crag. Won by a length and a half. Twenty ran.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.

The Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each 5ft. For two-year-olds, colts 8st. 12lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 9lbs. The nominator of the winner and the owner of the second each to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Entrance 5 sovs. About 5 furlongs. 10 subs.

Mr D Cooper's b or br f Clare, by Ayrshire—Footlight, G Chaloner	1
Mr T Jennings, Junior's ch f Marguerite, by Trapeze—Jeannie, F Webb	2
Sir J Blundell Maple's b f Faultless, by Royal Hampton—Perfection, J Watts	3

Winner trained by W. Blackwell, New market.)

Betting:—100 to 7 against Clare. Won by half a length. Twelve ran.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Oxford won by three-quarters of a length after a grand struggle. The weather was splendid, the sun shining out brightly and the race was witnessed by an immense crowd.—*Asian.*

TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

NEWS letters from Bajaur show that the situation of affairs there changes from day to day. Sometimes the triple alliance of Malik Famjan, Muhammad Sharif and Safdar Khan, and sometimes Umra Khan becomes victorious, the treaty recently concluded between Safdar Khan and Umra Khan having been already broken. Muhammad Sharif Khan offered Safdar Khan one hundred thousand rupees, *i. e.*, double of what Umra Khan had offered, and he also reminded him of his former promise, that he would always help him which was sworn on the *Koran*. Muhammad Sharif promised to pay the money in two instalments of Rs. 50,000 as soon as he should have re-captured Dir. Moreover, Safdar Khan was threatened by his own people that if he kept his alliance with Umra Khan they would treat him as an enemy. Safdar Khan, in order to satisfy Muhammad Sharif Khan and his own people that he was really breaking his treaty with Umra Khan, sent a force of 2,000 men under the command of Muhammad Sayid Jan, Sahibzada, newly appointed as General, to Amankot, and he defeated Umra Khan's men at Garangai and Bandagai, and captured both places on the 15th March. Muhammad Sharif had also returned from Tormung to Jugha Band, and intended shortly to renew his attempt upon Dir. Malik Famjan had also camped at Hayasari (Maidan territory) to co-operate with him against Dir. Meanwhile Umra Khan, who had previously restored Bibiyar and Shamorgal, set both places on fire lest his opponents should take shelter there for an invasion of Dir, and has retired to his stronghold of Jandol. Thus fortune has turned against him once, and he has lost a great number of his possessions, as follows: Shahzadagai, Barghola, Rabat Barnu, Khal, Tormung, Bibiyor, Shamorgal, Garangai and Bandagai.

The following places are still in his possession:—Chunk Ataur, Gergat Ataur, Killai Dir Khan, Dir, Sheringal, Saudraual, Surbat, Barakot, Jandol, Miau Kilai, Mayor and Shukrata, Baraul Bandi, Maidan Bandi, Kana Dher, Dagar, Walai, Surkilla, Munda, Kulala, Sabaskilla, Barwa, Maskini Shahi Killa, Kambat, Tuppa Inderzai, and Talash.

Safdar Khan intends shortly to attack Shukrata and Muhammad Sharif to attack Dir. The merchants, etc., of Miankilli at Shakrata have taken their property to other places to escape the plundering hand of Safdar Khan. The people of Tappa, Inderzai and Talash in Swat have refused to supply Umra Khan with the required help and tribute, saying they would wait until the final decision of the quarrel before they pay tribute to any one.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Turkish route right.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon, on Thursday, the 30th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Saturday, 1st the proximo.

A SOMEWHAT excited altercation which had its origin in the debate, on March 2, in reference to the condition of the County Clare took place between Colonel Saunderson and Mr. W. H. Redmond in the Lobby of the House of Commons on March 6. The hon. and gallant member for North Armagh had been challenged by Mr. Redmond, who represents East Clare, to repeat outside the House the statements which he made within it; and meeting the hon. gentleman in the Lobby, he expressed his readiness to reiterate there or anywhere else what he had said in the House. The incident, which indicated the existence of a good deal of suppressed heat on both sides, attracted the attention of a large body of members; but happily it terminated without unpleasant consequences.

A MARRIAGE will take place early in June between Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon L. C. Money, D.S.O., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Ellen (Nellie) Bertha Louise, youngest daughter of Major-General F. J. T. Ross, late Bo. S.C.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit, on March 4, to Bagshot Park, which has recently been undergoing extensive repairs, and afterwards drove on to Windsor Castle, as guests of her Majesty for a few days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Captain Brownlow, sailed yesterday for Bushire.

THE s s Benares, 1,984 tons, Captain C Schoufeldt, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt of St John, 224 tons, Captain A J H Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain W McAdam, cleared yesterday for Zanzibars, &c, with a general cargo and 205 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain W S Woodhouse, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s St Marnock, 1,951 tons, Captain T Phipps, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (25th February), with a cargo of 3,520 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	L Branch	2140	Kitson	Hull	4-4	Mackintosh
B	Benares	1970	Schonfidt	Calcutta	28-3	do.
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Zanzibar	27-3	B & P S N Co
C	Calder	490	T W Lockeyer	P Gulf	25-3	B & P S N Co
F	Ingebessa	1693	Wilson	Marseilles	29-3	M Mackenzie
F	Burdon	1966	Edward	London, &c	1-4	Mackintosh
G	Malvern	1678	Geo. Hyde	London	7-4	BombayCo
H	Asloun	1827	Murray	Hull	30-3	T Morrison
M	Mombasa	622	G D Clark	Not fixd		M Mackenzie
N	Ashdown	1854	Hutchinson	Liverpool	4-4	T Morrison
O	Leander	1889	Robson	Hamburgh	3-4	T Morrison
P	Tuskar	1989	Deacon	G & Marseilles	7-4	GrahamCo
Q	Petors	570	Jacobs	Zanzibar	Not fixd	Heyer&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Kaveri	543	Abdoobakar	Bhownugger	25-3	Shpd & Co
,,	Satrunjo	547	F Ahmed	C Mandvi	26-3	,,
,,	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Mangalore	27-3	,,
,,	Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhawnagar	27-3	,,
,,	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	C Mandvi	28-3	,,

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
1	Formosa	4045	Baker	China	28-3 P & O Co.
2	Asia	2322	Laird	Mars&Lpool	4-4 Graham & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	G & Naples	3-4 F Branchi
5	Thibet	1835	Bishop	China	28-3 P & O Co.
6	C of Edinburgh	2102	Twaine	Karachi	31-3 Sir C Forbes&Co
7	Imperator	2343	Boehringer	Trieste	1-4 A L S N Co
9	Indrapura	2510	Sanders	Antwerp	28-3 K Nixon&Co
10	Australia	2231	Woodhouse	Mrailles	27-3 Graham & Co
11	Barque Da Capo		Felthouse	Mauritius	N F	C Edulji
12	W Hall	2172	Black	Marseilles	2-4 E Bates & Co
13	Inchbarra	2393	Major	Antwerp	Not fixd	T Morrison&Co
15	Inchbarra	1942	McDonald	Dunkirk	29-3 T Morrison&Co
16	Glenvich	2008	Halmas	V & Trieste	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
S.S. Java	28-3	.....	Karachi (will sail on arrival of the English Mail).

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, 28th March.)

H M S Marathon	1385 tons	Capt. Hill	Government.
H D Pholus	413 tons	.....	B. Port Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, March 21.
27	St Marnock (s)	Phipps	Cardiff, February 25.
	St of St John (s)	Billett	Jedda, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Zanzibar, &c.
	Australia (s)	Woodhouse	Liverpool.
	R I M S Lawrence	Brownlow	Bushire.

The steamer Benares, Captain Schoufeldt, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Quantock, for London, Hull, &c.
,, Siam, for Aden.
,, City of Edinburgh, for K and Liverpool.
,, Kt of St George, for Antwerp, Havre, &c.
,, Attaka, for Marseilles.
,, Ancona, for China.
,, Dragoman, for

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

CONCERT and BALL SEASON.—A large Selection of FANS, direct from Paris, Satin Gauze Feath r and other varieties, from Rs. 4-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

BISCUITS.—Fresh Consignments just unpacked. Milk 2 lbs. Re. 1. Plain Arrowroot 2 lbs. Re. 1-4 Lunch 2 lbs. As. 15 and 1 lb. As. 8 only. Mackenzie's Wheaten Biscuits in 3 lbs. tins, each Re. 1-8 only.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z." care of this Office.

AGENTS, WANTED, for the SALE of Cutlery, Scissors, Knives, &c. Address with references "V 5313," care of Rudolf Mosse, Cologne, Germany.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a Bank, a few EXPERIENCED CLERKS, must write a good hand and have had experience in Book-keeping. Apply to "No. 555," care of this Paper.

MERCANTILE.—A European Gentleman, connected with the Import Trade, and having a thorough knowledge of Accounts and Book-keeping seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT. Highest References.—Apply "A A," care of this Office.

TUTORSHIP.—Resident for Boys up to Standard 7, either in School or respectable Native family. Special system. Languages. Highly recommended.—Apply "B B," care of this Office.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 175, Rs. 230.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

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CENTRAL HOTEL, opposite Bombay Club, Rampart Row.—Re-decorated and newly furnished throughout in the best style. Under personal English management. First Class Cuisine made a specialty. Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Monthly Residents.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!! Drink Bovril. It supersedes everything in the market for Soups, Sauces, Gravies, and all made dishes. 30 times more nourishing than meat extract. Pamphlets free on application.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the Officers, S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN, Medical Officer, and Captain R. M. POORE, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT before 7 a.m. on 3rd April, 1893, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town, until 13th idem, when they should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point: Bombay, 22nd March, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE VISITOR'S BOOK of Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HUDSON is placed in the HALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

As usual on a Monday evening, we have no fresh telegraphic market news to chronicle, the latest advices to hand having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes:—

Public Deposit at Head Office	...Inc.	Rs.	6,73,436
" " Branches	.... "	"	15,04,748
Other Deposits	.....Dec.	"	41,77,653
Government Securities	.....Inc.	"	1,87,804
Other authorized "	..... "	"	1
Loans	..... "	"	1,71,893
Bills Discounted and purchased	... "	"	5,49,538
Balances with other Banks	.....Dec.	"	10,81,035
Cash	..... "	"	20,61,672

Heavy withdrawals to the amount of 41¾ lakhs have caused the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, according to the statement issued to-day, to show a falling off of over 20½ lakhs—making the balance stand at 152½ lakhs—since the date of the previous return, instead of the increase which had been disclosed by the two previous statements. Apart from the item of Private Deposits, however, there had not been much movement in the week under notice in the trade demand for money; the increase in Loans having been but small, and that in Bills discounted not large; but large addition had been made to Government Deposits at the Bank's branches, and a material increase at the head office, which have been the principal cause of the Bank's Cash Balance having been reduced by the amount shown by the above figures, instead of the 49 lakhs aggregated by the increase in trade requirements.

COTTON has been quiet here again to-day, with a small business passing in both directions, and prices have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 230 (for May delivery); 200 ready Bengals, at Rs. 202-12; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 244; 100 Broach, at Rs. 156; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 230; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 300 each, of Julgaum, at Rs. 222½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 232½; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 212; and 50 each of Amli Ginued, at Rs. 250; and Bengals, at Rs. 206 per candy.

WHEAT has been in rather better demand for export to-day; but the amount of business has not been more than moderate, and prices are all unchanged in a steady market.

SEEDS have been quiet with only a small business doing for shippers' account. *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.; but other quotations are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,734	bales.
Wheat	17,328	cwts.
Linseed	21,923	"
Rapeseed	20,792	"
Gingelly	7,751	"
Groundnuts	6,477	"
Castorseed	4,234	"
Rice	4,297	"

FREIGHTS are dull, a ready steamer has been chartered for early April loading at 13s. per ton for one port, or 13s. 3d. for two ports.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, at which a fair amount was placed, and though there was for a long time only one seller at the rate, he did not seem to find sufficient buyers to cause him to lower it, and we hear that the Demand rate was also practicable for Telegraphic. For three months' sight Credits, the opening quotation was 1s. 2⅝d. for all deliveries, which remained until well in the day, when rates hardened a little, and, at the close, 1s. 2⅝d. was only practicable in one direction for near delivery, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 2 ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	....1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Credits do.	.....1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	.....1'54.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm throughout the day at about Saturday evening's rates for Fours, say 105 3-16 for cash; 105½ for the settlement; and 105 1-16 to ½ for the April account; but at the close there was an easier feeling and the price for Money left off at 105½; 4½ per Cents being annually quoted ½ per cent. lower, at 100¼.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent member of the Parsi community, who was an Agent for several Cotton Mills.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	8	49 p.m.	38	17
Teheran	27	2	35 p.m.	0	28
Suez	27	2	45 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	...	9
" Kurrachee	...	31	...	2
" Madras	..	44	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Ratlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended March 18, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,47,000	3,90,000	4,000	5,41,000
Or per mile of railway	86	230	2	319
For previous ten weeks of half-year.	13,47,860	35,91,104	47,607	49,86,571
Total for 11 weeks	14,94,860	39,81,104	51,607	55,27,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,29,383	3,47,082	6,323	4,82,788
Per mile of Ry do.	77	207	4	288
Total to corresponding date do.	14,10,504	38,86,405	64,122	53,61,092
Increase for the week				Rs. 58,212
do. to date				" 1,85,479

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended March 18, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	2,54,000	4,000	3,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	551	8	774
For previous ten weeks of half-year.	10,24,353	18,84,154	42,033	29,50,540
Total for 11 weeks	11,23,353	21,38,154	46,033	33,07,540
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,154	1,91,830	5,292	2,84,276
Per mile of Ry do.	189	416	12	617
Total to corresponding date do.	10,52,937	21,23,617	54,204	32,30,758
Increase for the week				Rs. 72,724
do. to date				" 76,782

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to March 20, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Mar. 18, 1893	16,405,800
Balance to be remitted from Mar. 19, to March 31, 1893	594,200

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NAIRN—March 3, at Outram House, Croydon, Surrey, wife of Geo N Nairn, of Calcutta, of a son.

DEATHS.

BATES—March 2, at 2, Sussex-place, Hyde Park, Gen Sir Henry Bates, KCB, aged 80.
BERGMAN—February 25, at Castle Cary, Somerset, Maj-Gen Charles Herbert Bergman, late 19th Punjab Native Infantry, ret, aged 55.
BLYTH—March 1, at 32, Finsbury-square, the Rev E H Blyth, rector of Saltwood, Hythe, Kent, formerly junior chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.
CROSS—February 25, at Ealing, Robert Cogan Cross, Col, H M's Bengal Army, late 17th Bengal Infantry, aged 64.
SHERIDAN—March 5, Helena Charlotte Sheridan, youngest daughter of the late R B Sheridan, Esq. of Frampton Court, Dorchester.
SPARKS—March 6, at 25, Addison gardens, Kensington, London, John Barnes Sparks, Col, Ben S C, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BOREHAM—BURGESS—March 16, at Christ Church, Port Blair, by the Revd J P Dyer, M A, Reuben Boreham, Commissariat Department, to Mary Jeannette, eldest daughter of George Burgess, Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1893.

THE latest advices from London confirm the impression created by the unexplained delay in the completion of the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee, that irreconcilable differences exist amongst the members of the Committee. It is understood that a majority are in favour of closing the Mints against private coinage. It is believed that the minority are not prepared to recommend that course, but would not object to the imposition of a duty on silver and the raising of the seignorage from the two per cent. now levied to ten per cent. This was the panacea suggested some months ago by Sir John Lubbock. It would undoubtedly tend to steady exchange and enhance the value of the rupee. The chief objection to which it is open is that it would be only a palliative. For the same reason that the present seignorage of two per cent. does not appreciably raise the value of the rupee above the silver level, the increase of eight per cent. would not free it from liability to go down whenever the mines which can produce silver at seven pence an ounce sell it at nine pence. Speculators can then send the metal to the Indian mints in quantities, and at a price which will, after paying ten per cent. mintage, enable them to put down a shilling rupee or even a tenpenny rupee into circulation. This danger can only be eliminated by reserving to the Government the sole right to mint silver or any other metal, and to determine the quantity of the coinage which shall be put in circulation. This is a right which is inherent in every Government. The monetary system is essentially a matter that concerns the State, quite as much as the right of fixing the strength of the military and naval forces necessary for the security of the country. If it were otherwise, private companies or private firms might have their own mints and issue coins in any quantity they pleased so long as they were of the prescribed weight and fineness. The theory that it is in the nature of things that the Government mints must stamp any quantity of silver presented at the gates, so that the market may be flooded with coin in such quantities that it falls to half its intended value, or even to nil, will not bear examination. It is a question of convenience and expediency how far the Government shall go on obliging the private customer who brings thousands of ounces of silver produced at a cost of a few pence per ounce. When it has become established that the finances of the country are disturbed, and that great interests are injured, and that nothing but additional and very onerous taxation will restore the equilibrium, which has been upset, the duty of Government is plain—to put a check upon the reckless speculator and undertake themselves to provide for the monetary needs of the community.

The Government of India are quite willing to accept and discharge this duty; and there is reason to believe that the majority of the Committee of Experts appointed to advise the Home authorities on the subject are in favour of their being given a freehand in the matter. What then is the cause of the delay? While the grass is growing the steed is starving. It was intended that the Budget of the ensuing financial year should be drawn up under the light of the report of the Committee. That intention had to be abandoned and a provisional Budget has been framed, which acknowledges the existence of a large deficit, and confesses that until the report appears nothing can be done but to mark time, leaving the equilibrium to take care of itself until a decision be arrived at as to whether a reform of the present currency system is to be effected or not. If the decision be in favour of taking no action in regard to the currency, then "makeshifts" must be resorted to; heavy taxation will be imposed. We must also expect to see drastic retrenchments which cannot fail to tell disastrously on every department of administration, diminishing the funds available for public works, education, medical relief, the administration of justice, the police, the defences. And all with the certainty that almost before the new taxes are levied and the forced economies take effect, further falls in the value of silver, and the dread possibility of the American deluge, will again upset the equilibrium, and make matters rather worse than they are now. This aspect of the case is the more intolerable, seeing that every page of the Budget testifies to the fact that if the country possessed a staple currency, it would now be enjoying a degree of prosperity unparallelled in all its past history. The four years closing with 1890-91 showed an aggregate surplus of Rx. 6,804,000 If the era of surpluses came to a close then, it is wholly due to the continuous fall of exchange. Had the rupee remained at 1s. 5d., which was the figure taken for 1890-91, the surpluses instead of closing, would have considerably increased. In the Budget for the financial year now drawing to a close the rupee was taken at 1s. 4d., which increased the cost of exchange by Rx. 1,708,000. Even at this rate there would have been—according to the estimates—a surplus of Rx. 146,400, and according to the revised estimates the increase of revenue would have been Rx. 1,023,900. But the rupee fell below 1s. 3d., increasing the loss on exchange by Rx. 1,635,300, which was aggravated by an increase in the cost of additional sterling remittances to England on military and railway account. But with an increment of expenditure three crores beyond the estimates, the actual deficit is less than one crore. That remarkable fact is due to an increase of revenue under most of the thirty-three major heads of Indian receipts, while there was a decrease under seven only. But for the loss on exchange there would have been instead of a deficit of rather less than a crore, a surplus of over two crores due to the natural growth of the revenue. A highly satisfactory feature of this natural increment is that it is spread very equally over nearly all the heads of revenue; there is nothing abnormal or spasmodic to suggest doubts of its permanence.

In one direction only was there any element of luck. The opium revenue increased in spite of—and parodoxical as it may seem—because of a partial failure of the opium crop last year. The failure took place in the cold weather of 1892, and consequently the amount of money advanced from the treasury to the poppy cultivators, which was budgetted for at Rx. 2,234,800, fell short of that amount by over sixty lakhs, which represented a saving to Government, though it was of course a heavy loss for the victims of the bad poppy harvest. At the same time the Government profited to the extent of a third of a crore by the rise in the market price of opium. When it became known that the Bengal crop was below the average, the price per chest which was estimated at Rs. 1,050 rose to Rs. 1,247. Had it been possible to supply the demand at this rate throughout the year, the revenue would have profited by more than a crore from the increased price of Bengal opium. We may judge from this object lesson, what an immense stimulus would be given to the growth of the poppy in China and to the smuggling of opium in India, were the Government of India to attempt to suppress the manufacture and sale of opium. A partial failure of the crop sent up the price of the drug by over forty per cent. and stimulated the demand so that the reserved stocks were run down. It would be well worth while to institute an enquiry as to the actual effect in the Chinese market of the short supply of opium from India last year. Not only the Bengal crop but the output from Malwa was smaller than usual. It is quite certain that the Chinese producer in his turn profited by the scarcity and consequent high price of the purer and less acrid Indian drug; the Chinese consumer suffered, it is to be feared not only in his pocket but in his health. Eight other heads yielded increases aggregating Rx. 726,700. State railways come first with Rx. 143,600, land revenue brought only an increment of Rx. 117,800, though the planter and cultivator—if we are to believe what is said by the advocates of the depreciated rupee—are reaping vast profits through the stimulus to exports, salt, the consumption of which has not been diminished by the enhanced duty, regrettable as the enhancement undoubtedly was, yields an increase of Rx. 104,400. The Imperial Revenue has altogether improved by Rx. 1,663,600, to which must be added an improvement of Provincial and Local Revenues amounting to Rx. 592,500. Unfortunately the rupees represented in these totals are of less value than any which found place in any previous Budget. They are worth neither to the Government nor to those to whom the Government pay them away the coin which was in former years known as the rupee.

MR. J. A. BAINES lectured to a crowded audience at the Society of Arts on the afternoon of the 9th instant on "occupation and caste" as shown at the last Indian census. The subject was treated with marked ability, though we understand some of us would have been glad if time had permitted Mr. Baines to go a little more deeply into the philosophy of caste. The whole paper when it appears in the Society's *Journal* will repay careful perusal. Lord Reay was a sympathetic chairman, while the discussion was worthy of the Indian Section. The speakers included Sir George Birdwood, Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, Dr. Leitner, and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, who translated for the benefit of his hearers a speech made some time ago by his brother the enlightened ruler of Baroda His Highness on the occasion referred to said that India's prosperity was greatly hindered by the existence of castes and their subdivisions. He added:—"Men are good or bad according to the virtues and capacities they possess. I do not see why the benefits of education should not be extended to members of the lower castes." These enlightened sentiments did not, we learn, meet with the entire approval of some present, but as Lord Reay explained amidst applause, the Gaekwar did not mean to condemn in a wholesale manner caste as an institution but only to urge the claims of the poorer members of the community to education. Sir Alfred Lyall, who knows much about caste, was, it appears, compelled to leave early, so unfortunately there was no speech from him.

WITH the news that the American President has withdrawn the Bill for the annexation of Hawaii comes an Anglo-Japanese version of the circumstances leading up to the bloodless insurrection which led to America being asked to provide for the future government of the country. What our Japanese contemporary has been able to learn after much painstaking inquiry is that the insurrection was the result of the machinations of the sugar planters of the islands, who are mostly Americans, to save the import duty on their sugar which for goes chiefly to America. MR. Harrison's procedure in the matter is very severely commented upon by the Japanese press generally, and he is condemned for having, a fortnight before the expiry of his term of office, adopted a line of policy which he could not help but know was totally opposed to that of the Cabinet succeeding his. No information is yet to hand as to the result of representation which the deputation of planters made to the President, nor as to the public opinion in Honolulu which the American Government declared itself anxious to test before taking any action. In accordance with the terms of the tripartite treaty France and England must be consulted with regard to the disposal of the island, but it is not likely that either of these Powers will take any objection to whatsoever course the American Government may ultimately resolve upon.

THE case of Dr. Briggs, which has been championed by Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* to the annoyance of certain high military officials, was to be brought before Parliament on the Army Estimates. Mr. Lockwood, the well-known barrister, who, if we remember rightly, was one of the counsel employed in the *cause celebre*, out of which Dr. Briggs's troubles arose, interested himself in the matter, and intended to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the refusal to reinstate him. Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, always on the alert for a grievance to ventilate, or an injustice to remedy, also intimated his intention to expose the treatment to which Dr. Briggs has been subjected. As we have learned by telegraph Dr. Briggs has since been reinstated, on his withdrawal of a certain letter which was construed into an offence against discipline.

OWING to the length of the debate on the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia with the United Kingdom by the importation of foreign cattle. Mr. Dadabhai was unable to bring forward his motion in Parliament respecting the Herschell Currency Committee, and there is not much likelihood of his getting another chance before or even after Easter. He proposes to ask for the publication of Sir David Barbour's note, entitled "An Inquiry into the incidence of taxation in British India" together with such minutes, memoranda, or other comments if any, made by Lord Cromer and other members of the Viceroy's Council. The note in question was prepared by Sir D. Barbour twelve years ago, and it is believed formed the basis of Lord Cromer's calculation that the average income of the people of India does not exceed Rs. 27. A calculation which was based on data now proved to be incomplete. It will be obvious from this why Mr. Dadabhai is anxious that the note should be laid upon the table of the House.

THE recent discussion in the House of Lords on the salary of Lord Kimberley's dual appointment is already bearing good fruit. Lord Northbrook encouraged by the appreciative way in which his remarks were listened to in the debate, initiated by Lord Stanley of Alderley, expressed his determination to call attention to the Home Charges generally "in relation to the condition of the finances of India." His Lordship was to conclude by moving for papers; perhaps it would have been better if he had moved for a Select Committee or Royal Commission to inquire thoroughly into the matter, especially with regard to the universally condemned rapacity of the Horse Guards.

ON Thursday next his Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army, will arrive in Bombay from Poona, *en route* to England, at 4 p.m. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

MR. JAMES JARDINE was re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University, at the meeting of that Faculty, held last evening, at the University Hall.

At the meeting of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University, held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling was re-elected a Syndic of that Faculty.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery in India, will arrive in Bombay on the 3rd proximo. The three companies of Royal Artillery stationed at Colaba will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India from the 2nd to the 7th April next. Two salutes of eleven guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise on the 3rd and 10th April, respectively, to announce the arrival and departure of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I., Superintendent-General of the Operations for Suppressing Thuggy and Dacoity in Central India, Head-quarters, Simla, is expected to be in Bombay in April, 1893, while on his tour of inspection throughout India. The exact date of his arrival is not yet known. It is hardly necessary to remind your readers that this gentleman is the official who was in 1890-91 appointed by the Government of India as President of the Factory Commission, and of the Native Passenger Ships' Commission. Such of the inhabitants as were interested in the proceedings of these Commissions will have an opportunity of acknowledging their debt to him for placing the grievances of the Indian masses before his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council by conveying to Dr. Lethbridge a vote of hearty thanks from the Bombay mill operatives and pilgrims.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.—Bengal—C. Milne, V. G. Drake-Brockman, W. Young, J. J. Bourke, G. Y. C. Hunter, B. R. Chatterton, C. B. Prall, C. E. Williams, J. N. MacLeod, W. H. Ogilvie, T. A. O. Langton, R. Heard, E. R. Parry, W. H. Orr, and P. St. Clair More. Madras—G. Bidie, and J. P. Morton.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—The Governor-Generalships of India and Canada will not be vacant for some months, but I understand that in influential Ministerial quarters there is the belief that in the former Lord Lansdowne may be succeeded by Lord Spencer; while, in accordance with an arrangement virtually arrived at when the Ministry was forming, Lord Stanley of Preston will be replaced by Lord Aberdeen in the latter. Lord Brassey, who has been named as likely to become Governor-General of Canada, is destined for one of the highest Colonial governorships, and he may yet be seen at Melbourne. If, by the way, Lord Spencer goes to Calcutta, the opportunity may be taken by Mr. Gladstone to gratify a widespread wish within his own ranks and appoint a member of the House of Commons as First Lord of the Admiralty.

L

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FORTHCOMING UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Mr. Balfour will visit Belfast on the 4th April on the occasion of the proposed Unionist demonstration, after which he will address meetings to be held in Dublin.

Lord Salisbury will arrive in Belfast on the 23rd proximo.

ARREST OF MATHIEU, THE ACCOMPLICE OF RAVACHOL.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

Mathieu, the author of the dynamite explosion at the Café Very, and the accomplice of Ravachol, has been arrested.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The death is announced of Mr. James Hutton, of the *Spectator*.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

PRINCE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria arrived at Calcutta, on Wednesday morning, embarking for China in the afternoon.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, who lately took over charge of the Zhob Political Agency from Major Macivor, will officiate for Mr. Ney Ellias at Meshed. Captain Kemball, Assistant Political Agent at Quetta, will probably be sent to Zhob to take charge there.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

Sir Charles Pritchard, Public Works Minister, will leave Calcutta on the 30th. The principal dates of his tour are :—Bombay, April 2nd to 4th ; Indore, 5th ; Wazirabad, for Khanki Weir, 10th ; Quetta, 13th ; Chaman, 14th ; and Karachi, 17th, arriving at Simla on the 21st.

THE N.-W. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

At the meeting of the N.-W. Provincial Legislative Council, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Holderness laid before the Members the Financial Statement for 1893-94 and explained the same.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Ram Kali Chaudhri, Izat, and J. R. Reid having successively commented on the various portions of the Financial Statement the Hon'ble Mr. Holderness replied in explanation of the points raised.

The Lieutenant-Governor closed the discussion with a speech of considerable length.

THE INDIA COUNCILS' ACT.

Sir C. Crosthwaite then announced the measures to be undertaken to extend according to the regulations recently issued under the India Councils Act, 1892, the numbers of the Council, and to increase its representative character. He showed that the measures to be adopted would result in the urban classes, landed interest, trading community, and the learning of the provinces all finding representation on the Council. The municipal and district boards are to be divided into groups, whose representatives will recommend persons for appointment on the Council, and the Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore and the Allahabad University will each nominate a member for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

Finally the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing for the appointment of honorary munsifs and of benches of honorary munsifs in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The Bill was introduced, and was referred to a select committee.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR THE PUNJAB.

Progress is being made with the scheme for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in the Punjab. In addition to Sir D. Fitzpatrick who has consented to countenance the movement the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, and the Commissioner of Sind have both expressed their sympathy with it. The following constitute the committee up to date :—Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab ; Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab ; Surgeon-Major Browne, Principal, Lahore Medical College ; Mr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, North-West Provinces Government ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Roe, Civil Surgeon, Sialkote ; Brigadier-General B. Blood, W. H. Rattigan, and Veterinary-Captain Nunn. Several of the foregoing have had special experience in the working of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Few other names have been proposed, including that of Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel as the first subscriber to the proposed fund. The draft scheme has been drawn up by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Roe. This will be submitted to a committee.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE

Considerable sensation and excitement have been caused of late by the re-opening of the inquiries into the Sawal Singh murder case. The facts are as follows :—Sawal Sing, a native of Jammu, connected in a distant way with the Maharaja of Kashmir, gradually installed himself in favor of the Raja, over whom, it appears, he had what was looked upon by others in office as quite undue amount of influence, which was exercised by Sawal Singh, mainly, to his own benefit. This naturally created much ill-feeling in the Kashmir Court. Sawal Singh was regarded with jealous eyes, and gradually a plot was set on foot to remove him from office, and the plan was eventually made to have him murdered by hired assassins. Five Sikhs and a Mahomedan, all notorious bad mashes, were engaged to commit the crime for a reward of Rs. 10,000, if the attempt was successful. Sawal Singh, who lived in a village close to Jammu, was accustomed to go backwards and forwards between two places. On the 18th December, 1890, as he was returning in the evening his home he was waylaid by the hired ruffians who after murdering and robbing him, threw his body on the road, and left it there. Inquiries were instituted by the Jammu Police, which led to the prosecution of Sawal Singh's son and some retainers, and the conviction of two of the latter for murder. One was sentenced to death and the other to penal servitude. Later on the first sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Meanwhile the real culprits were alleged to have escaped to Amritsar, where they received Rs. 10,000, which had been promised. Their extravagant expenditure of money, however, soon attracted suspicion, and inquiries being made a new clue was obtained about April 18 by the Amritsar police, which resulted in the arrest of the six alleged assassins and the discovery of the payment of Rs. 10,000. The case was thus re-opened for a second time, but evidence being considered insufficient by Colonel Prideaux, the late Resident, the matter was allowed to drop, and the murderers were once more set at large. Later on one of the assassins visited Jammu apparently with some evil motive. His movements created suspicion, and he was arrested and sent for identification to Sialkote. Further investigation was made by Colonel Warburton, and sufficient matter collected to seriously implicate these men. The continued inquiry led to the arrest of the other murderers, and from them eventually confessions of guilt were obtained. These confessions have led to the third re-opening of the case, and action is to be taken against the assassins very shortly in the Court of the Sialkote District Magistrate, the prosecution being conducted by the Government Advocate.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

Telegrams from Fort White, dated 26th March, state that punitive operations in the north Chin Hills have closed with the destruction of Angno, in north Siyin country, where inhabitants of Pimpi and refugees from at least four villages that had already been punished had collected, and formed a settlement, which they believed to be out of striking distance. On the 12th instant a column left for Fort White, under Captain Presgrave, consisting of one gun and 200 rifles, being detachments from the Norfolks, 1st, 5th, and 6th Burma Battalions, and 30th Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, accompanied by Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, on the 14th. The column moved on to the settlement which was found to be a large one. The force which advanced in two parties, after having overcome numerous obstacles, surprised the inhabitants and drove them off with a loss of one soldier of the Norfolk Regiment slightly wounded. A police column, under Lieutenant Maxwell moving from Kale Valley, joined the force on the 16th, and the country was scoured in all directions by the police. The losses were one sepoy and one coolie killed. To prevent any attempt at resettling or cultivating a post of 100 rifles of the 1st and 5th Burma Battalions, under Captain Taylor, 5th Burma Battalion, remains in occupation until fire-arms are surrendered and terms complied with. Over 700 guns have now been surrendered, and more are daily being brought in from Siyin and Nwendal countries. Two leading chiefs are in irons in Fort White, besides several hostages. The remainder of the open season will be employed in hunting up the outlaws and fugitives, and punishing those who have been harbouring such. After which the 5th and 6th Burma battalions, that joined the force as reinforcements, will return to the Mandalay districts. to-day two guns No. 7 M. B., under Lieutenant Marshall, and 100 Norfolks, under Lieutenant Northcott, the whole under Captain Beale of the Norfolk Regiment, left Fort White for South Chinland. They will be joined at Falam, by the 25th Rifles, the 21st Madras Pioneers, and at Haka by 150 men of the 2nd Burma Battalion when, accompanied by Mr. Tuck, Assistant Political Officer, the column will move on to the Tlang Tlang villages, that have been harbouring the outlaw Lalwe. These villages have surrendered 28 guns or part of their fine, and their demeanour is reported as sullen but not hostile. As, however, they are old offenders and the terms imposed last year have not been fully complied with the above column proceeds against them to enforce our terms as even if they submit without resistance as expected on our show of force. The appearance of the column of European troops and guns, marching through Tashon and Haka countries, must have had good effect as these tribes were rather inclined to suppose that we had our hands quite full with north Chin operations, and had no troops to enforce demands.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

General Brackenbury, who leaves Calcutta on the 30th instant, will halt at Lucknow from the 31st until April 9, making no regular tour on his way to Simla.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab moves up to the hills on or about the 20th May.

MILITARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 27.

General Palmer leaves Fort White to-day for Myingyan, where during the first week of April he makes over the command to Colonel Bird, C. B., and then proceeds to India to take the command of the Allahabad District.

THE CHIN HILLS.

Over 700 guns have now been surrendered in the Chin Hills.

THE MURDER AT THAYETMYO.

The trial of Gunner Moyes of the Royal Artillery for murdering Gunner Vallance at Thayetmyo last November was concluded to-day, and resulted in the verdict of not guilty.

ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, MARCH 27.

A large and crowded meeting of the ryots of the Borakhedi circle, of the Malkapur taluq, in Berar, was held yesterday, at Borakhedi. Khan Bahadur Kazi Budruddin, Jahagirdar and Special Magistrate of Mulkapur, presided. The chairman gave an excellent address, and was followed by Mr. M. V. Joshi of Amraoti and Mr. Pimpalkar and others from Malkapur. Over one thousand five hundred people that met there adopted a resolution against any increase in the existing assessment, and decided to send an humble petition about the matter to the Resident at Hyderabad.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, MARCH 27.

At a public meeting of the leading men in Visram Bag, under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Nisal, a letter of congratulation to Sir William Wedderburn on his return to Parliament was unanimously adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived from Australia.

SUEZ, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai (extra) left here to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 6th proximo.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27.

The s. s. Gwalior left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular (extra) arrived here at 9 a.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	37 13-16

THE barracks now occupied by our troops were taken over from the Egyptian Government in 1882 in a very filthy state, numerous old drains and cesspits existed, which as discovered were cleaned out and filled with dry sand and the openings closed. Very large sums have been spent on barracks and sanitary improvements, but the troops have to live in the great towns, where the death-rate averages 46 per 1,000, with an admittedly bad sanitary reputation ; the soil is impregnated with many impurities, just those in which Eberth's bacillus would flourish, and under favouring conditions rise into the air or poison the water. Enteric fever is endemic. The inhabitants of such towns, constantly living in foul air, become acclimatised to it, owing to a naturally acquired immunity or some racial peculiarity, but new comers of the proper age, and if susceptible, are quickly attacked, as the rising temperature engenders putrefactive changes, and more especially in the autumnal months, when the full Nile, charged with the impurities from its banks is the source of the supply, and gastro-intestinal catarrh occurs from the greater alternations of temperature, and the nervous system has been lowered in tone by the prolonged heat re-acting on the body through the vaso-motor system. It has been proved conclusively by Brouardel in respect to the French army that "the sanitary state of regiments is in close relation to the healthiness of their quarters," and that "young soldiers were the most sensible to the mordific influences which lurk in the air, soil, and water which surround them." As long we have young, unseasoned soldiers we must expect much typhoid when they serve in warm climates. All that can be done is to protect them as far as practicable by every known sanitary improvement and precaution.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLOURS.

It was a cold March morning. The breeze was biting, and the occasional snowflakes, which fluttered aimlessly to earth, warned me that a downfall was imminent. I walked briskly along the crowded London streets. The coachmen of all the smart equippages that rolled along the carriage way had decorated their whips with tiny rosettes of blue ribbon. The omnibus drivers and the cabmen had adopted similar ornamentation. Indeed, to quote the inelegant phraseology of a popular comic song, "the air was blue for miles." I concluded that there was a Parliamentary election proceeding in the Metropolis. But surely, thought I, as the situation was slowly borne in upon me everybody in famous London town are not Conservatives. At last, I determined to probe this mystery to the bottom. I spoke to Jehu, the son of Nimshi. Said I : "Is there an election on to-day ?" "Not as I knows on, guv'nor," replied the man. "Well, what have you got your whip adorned with blue ribbon for ?" I remarked. How that ruddy cabman laughed as he responded, "Why, it's the boat race to-day." And then my countenance flushed a crimson, which was deeper in tone than the weather-stained face of the Jehu, the son of Nimshi. I never thought that I could be so assinine, so absent-minded, as to actually forget that it was the day set apart for the occasion of the University Boat Race. I—a sportsman and a lover of sport—felt that I had made a fool of myself. My memory flashed back to the days when the boat race used to be vehemently discussed at the family breakfast table, and to the morning when my mother decorated my coat with a light-blue rosette and took me to Mortlake to see the race. The ultimate destination of the Association Football Cup had so fascinated me that I had actually forgotten the boat race. This little incident and the proximity of the boat race has set me thinking about University colours. Why should Oxford wear Dark Blue ? Why should Light Blue be the only wear for the Cantabs ? They are the symbolical colours of the sister Universities in the world of sport ? Let us endeavour to answer these questions.

THE WEAR OF THE FIRST BOAT RACE.

The Cambridge men did not choose Light Blue. The tint became theirs by an accident, and Dark Blue was rather forced upon Oxford. The colours originated with the University Boat Race. The first meeting of the universities on the river was in 1829, when Oxford employed blue, neither dark nor light, but heraldic azure. The choice, according to the late Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrew's, was made in honour of Christ Church College, then at the head of the river. The old Bishop in 1881 wrote a letter, in which he described the colours they used as "'neat,' if not handsome, without being 'gaudy.' Our hats, very sailor-like looking, but not perhaps quite convenient (black straw, with broad blue ribbon) were, I believe, not long retained." Dean Merivale in 1882 wrote a letter, in which he said that "the Cambridge boat of 1829 were directed to wear their usual white linen shirts, with a pink necktie, but I think we were not quite uniform in our array. One man, I well remember, said it was nonsense, and would not wear the pink at all. It is very possible that others wore their pink as a sash. . . . The crew agreed to wear the pink tie in compliment to the captain." This gives no key to the present colours.

LIGHT AND DARK BLUE.

There was no University Boat Race again until 1836, when Oxford rowed in white and blue striped jerseys, and Cambridge adopted light blue for the first time. Cambridge had forgotten to provide themselves with a flag. This was not noticed until the boat was being pushed off from Searle's yard at Westminster. First one colour and then another was suggested. Then the late Mr. R. N. Phillips, of Christ's College, a well-known oarsman, ran off to a haberdasher's. He was accompanied by a friend, an Old Etonian, who suggested a piece of Eton ribbon for luck. This was bought, and the crew adopting the light blue silk *con amore*, it was fixed in the bow of the Cambridge cutter. Cambridge won easy by 250 yards, and since that date have adhered to the world-famous light blue. The Oxford ribbon being somewhat deeper in tone was naturally called Dark Blue. Oxford certainly adopted a stronger tone for the sake of contrast. This man millinery of the rival shades of blue has been intensified, for during the last fifteen years the Oxford colour has become darker and darker until it is now indigo, while Cambridge has adhered to the same delicate hue.

TOO MANY "BLUES."

The "Blue" was recognised as peculiarly the private property of the Boating Club of each University, and the term "Old Blue" was applied exclusively to brave men and true who obtained a place in the eights. Until 1862 no other sport in the Universities laid any claim to these colours as uniforms—as distinguishing badges of excellence. Oxford and Cambridge had played an annual cricket match since 1827, but their costumes were almost as motley as those of half-a-dozen circus clowns. In 1862 Oxford thought it would be well to adopt a standard colour, and the University Cricket Club asked the boating authorities if they objected to the eleven swearing fealty to the dark blue. After a conference this was agreed upon, although the cricketers had to promise to make their coat and hat distinct from those of the boating club. The Cantabs followed suit. The University Athletic Clubs next decided to use the shades of blue if they could obtain the privilege. After consultation with the rowing and cricketing executives this was also allowed, and from that day to this those who represent their University in any form of sport are very anxious to be regarded as "Blues." There is much laudable ambition to be called "a blue." Still we must remember that the indiscriminate use of colour as applied to all forms of sport, must necessarily reduce its value. Now indeed the crack rifle shots, the billiard players, the footballers, the cyclists, the golfers, the lawn tennis votaries, and the students of chess, who are elected to represent their Universities, delight to style themselves "blues." Broadly speaking they are justified, but so many "blues" must tend to discount the prestige of the distinction, and I think it is a pity that some variety has not been introduced. The mutual rivals in some of these sports should have chosen some other characteristic colour. Green might have been used for billiards, and red, say, for chess, for instance. An "old green" or an "old red" would then have had some special significance, but now "old blues" abound on all sides, the honour is comparatively cheap, and one never knows, without further enquiry, what an "old blue" really means.

FOOTBALL "BLUES."

Still the colours of the Universities have been jealously guarded, and I well remember what a hubbub there was when the football teams desired to be considered "blues." Football at the Universities was practised some considerable time before it secured either popularity or recognition. Early in the sixties there were no proper rules and the undergraduates generally amused themselves by indulging in the peculiar form of football pursued at the public school where they were educated. How little was known of football in those days may be judged by an excellent tale. The late Dr. Plumptre, head of the University College, and Dr. Bradley (now Dean of Westminster) were walking round the Parks, at Oxford, one day, when a game of football was being played. Dr. Bradley, anxious to know under what public school code the students were playing, said to Dr. Plumptre : "What game are they playing ?" The latter remained silent for some time and then replied : "I *think* they call it football." However, with the codification of the rules the game became exceedingly popular until Oxford in 1889 allowed the football teams the privilege of wearing the full blue. In 1891 the Cantabs decided to adopt the Light Blue and they were actually so indiscreet as to do so without first fulfilling the unwritten law of the 'Varsity—*i.e.*, to obtain permission from the Boating Club. The action of the Cambridge football players was very amusing. The captains of the football teams appealed to the C. U. B. C. for leave to use the blue. The presidents of the boating, cricket, and athletic clubs consulted and the request was refused. This decision was disregarded and both the Rugby and Association players adopted the blue in defiance of the authorities. Some twelve hundred young gentlemen met one evening at Cambridge and positively debated the subject for two and a half hours. It was contended that for fifty years the light blue had been the private property of the Cambridge Boating Club, and other organisations had no right to take it from them. On voting, however, it was found that 707 were in favour of putting football on an equality with rowing, cricket, and athletics by regarding the selected players as "blues" and they had such a decided majority as 241—a result which was received with great cheering. And thus was football vindicated as a great national game worthy of the colours of the 'Varsity.

"COPYRIGHTS" IN COLOURS.

The most scrupulous ettiquette has, however, usually been observed in the matter of colours. Thus, when Clare College, Cambridge, were seeking colours in 1862 they conceived an affection for black and gold ; but Brasenose College, Oxford, had long used that combination, which was founded on college heraldry. Consequently Clare wrote to Brasenose asking for permission. Brasenose thoroughly appreciated such a courteous act, and of course raised no objection to Clare's request. In 1871 Balliol College, Oxford, became dissatisfied with their own ribbon, and selected the cerise and white twist beloved by the Radley-boys. The shafts of ridicule are very piercing, and Balliol were twitted so persistently about their piracy that they returned to their old colours.

VENERATION FOR COLOURS.

In all branches of sport, whether it be horse-racing, rowing, cricket, football, or boxing, nothing is treated with such veneration and respect as registered or acknowledged colours. Some colours are indissolubly connected with historical events. If we were to see a Lancashire cricketer without the red rose embroidered on his blue cap we should be astohished. In the same way we look for the green and gold which is associated with that best of all old cricketing shires—Notts, and the Indian red which adorns the heads of the Surrey team with handsome John Shuter at their head. Thus we should hardly recognise the Queen's Park football team without their familiar and unique jerseys. The Queen's Park team in their infancy used to wear but a small badge tied round one arm. Then they adopted reversible cowls—blue and red—for a footballer's costume was very simple in those days. Later on they took to plain blue jerseys. At the beginning of the season 1873-74 the Queen's decided to change their uniform to something a little more attractive than dark blue and they adopted the world-famous black and white stripes. If we saw the "Spiders" in any other costume we should rub our eyes. In the same way now most of us, lovers of outdoor sports, are prepared to worship the pale blue and white of the Blackburn Rovers, while I verily believe there would be a red-hot rebellion in a certain section of Nottingham society if ever Notts Forest abandoned the scarlet shirts in which they have played for considerably more than twenty years. There is a great deal more sentiment in the world of sport than some of us are inclined to imagine. This has perhaps never been better illustrated than in a couple of instances I will tell you of. When the Jubilee dinner in commemoration of the University Boat Race took place in 1881, the Bishop of St. Andrew's, the late Dr. Wordsworth, in the letter to which I have previously referred concerning the colours worn in the first race, wrote : "Though I can't sent you an oar I send you (by post) the jersey in which I rowed, and which, perhaps, may do to ornament the back of your chairman's seat." The President of the Cambridge boat in 1836 was the Rev. A. K. B. Granville, and in the course of a letter, indited in 1882, he says :—"There can be no doubt that we rowed in 1836 in 'light blue.' The ribbon I wore has till quite lately been preserved by Mrs. Granville, and it has unfortunately been mislaid. We have all along trimmed our boys' jerseys with the same colour, and do so still with few exceptions." And even among people who have not enjoyed the benefits of University education there is the same veneration for colours honoured by longer association with our favourite sports and pastimes.

FRENCH OARSMEN.

I see that a farewell bouquet has been given to M. Waddington, the French Minister, at the Court of St. James, who is being recalled to Paris. I wonder how many people know that Monsieur Wm. Henry Waddington was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and that in 1849 he rowed in the University boat race, being No. 6 in the Cambridge crew. The eight consisted entirely of Trinity men, and in the boat was Mr. De Rutzen, the well-known Metropolitan magistrate. If the Cantabs enjoyed the unique distinction of including in their lot a future Prime Minister of France, we must not forget that the Oxonians counted in their party Joe Chitty, a Balliol man, whom we now know as the famous Chancery judge and lawyer. Chitty was a fine oarsman, and out of nearly 500 old Blues was chosen to fill the post of chairman at the commemoration dinner. And this reminds me that the French oarsmen, elated by their success over the London Rowing Club on the Seine last autumn, have decided to send a crew to Henley Regatta. This they have purposed to do for some time past, but they had intended to enter one of the less important competitions, but I hear that Mr. Cooper, the Henley secretary, has received their entry for the Grand Challenge Vase. This will give the Royal Regatta quite an international character, and the event will excite at least as much interest as the recent visit of the French football team.

THE OWNER OF "PENSIONER."

"What's going to win the Lincoln ?" is the stereotyped interrogatory which the average Englishman, who dearly loves a horse, is putting to all his friends just now ; and the aforesaid average Briton is very anxious to secure the opinion or the "tip" of any man who happens to be the 43rd cousin of an eminent bookmaker, or to know some small boy attached to a small stable. Pray do not expect a "selection" from the Old Fogey. I am quite content to take an absorbing interest in horseflesh for the pleasure it affords me apart altogether from the feverish and foolish practice of trying to make a profit out of the turf. The favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap—the first important event in Springtime—is Pensioner, a horse owned by a very excellent and straightforward sportman, General Owen Williams, whose soldierly figure I have seen more than once on the open and bleak Carholme—neath Lincoln's famed minster towers. General Williams belongs to an old Berkshire family, his father being Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Piers Williams, who represented Great Marlow in Parliament from 1820 to 1868. The owner of Pensioner was educated at Eaton, and on the playing fields of this great public school he first cultivated his love of outdoor sport. When he was but 18, General Williams entered the Royal Horse Guards, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1882. Like his father, General Owen Williams did not shun the atmosphere of the House of Commons, in which he sat for Great Marlow from 1880 to 1885. The Temple House, Berkshire, is his favourite residence. Among other distinctions the General has been married twice, and has officiated as Silver Stick-in-Waiting to the Queen. It is only since 1881 that General Owen Williams has become well-known in the turf world. He has owned a few good horses, but he has not been one of Dame Fortune's favoured sons, although he has the very best of trainers and mentors. Nevertheless, he is a thorough sportsman, who loves both horses and hounds. General Owen Williams was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1881, and for many years shared the distinction with General Pearson of being the only generals on the roll of membership of that wonderful body. The most famous horse that General Owen Williams was ever concerned with was The Bard. When the renowned son of Petrarch was bought at Lord Wolverton's sale Mr. R. Peck and General Williams took shares in the colt, who would probably have won the Derby but for the existence of even a greater equine hero—Ormonde. Senanus and Nautilus belonged to General Williams, whose grey mare Shimmer was so near winning the Lincoln Handicap a year or two ago. In 1885 General Owen Williams joined the Chetwynd House stable, and the notorious horse Success was his property. General Owen Williams brought the conduct of Charles Wood before the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and there is no doubt that his straightforward action in this matter was much liked by the public. I opine, however, that the Wood incident was an unpleasant experience for General Williams, who for some time after the affair was settled did not take a very active part on the turf. General Williams is credited with an ambition to win the Lincoln Handicap.

ON March 17, Lord Northbrook intended to call the attention of the House of Lords to the Home Charges of the Government of India in relation to the condition of the finances of India, and to move for papers.

THE FAREWELL TO LORD ROBERTS.

THE Byculla Club dinner to H. E. Lord Roberts is fixed to take place at 8 p.m., on Friday, the 7th April, the evening before his Excellency embarks for England. We have been asked to state for the information of those members of the Club who have expressed their intention of being present on the above occasion that a chart showing the arrangements of the dinner tables will be placed in the hall of the Club on the 2nd proximo. The list of subscribers to the dinner will close on that date.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain A. C. B. Bromley, will sail to-day for England with 49 officers, 17 ladies, 7 children, 582 rank and file, 55 women, and 126 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Brig-Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs H S Muir, MI Staff
Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs J D Gunning and daughter, MI Staff
Lt-Col and Mrs C H S Kennedy, Welsh Regt
Lt-Col and Mrs E B Standbridge and child, R A
Maj H J Syster, R A
Maj and Mrs A C M Gompertz, Hamp Regt
Surg-Capt H A de Lom, MI Staff
Surg-Capt F L Carte, MI Staff
Surg-Capt F A Saw, MI Staff
Surg-Capt J B W Buchanan, MI Staff
Capt L D Short, Norfolk Regt
Surg-Capt J C Morgan, MI Staff
Capt L A Gordon, I S Corps
Capt T R A IG Montgomery, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs W A Thompson and two children, I S Corps
Capt J H Jellett, R A
Capt and Mrs E H F Finch and two children, East Lanc Regt
Capt A J St John, R Innis Fus
Capt H Foster, Ord Dept
Capt F A Bandt, R A
Capt J C Burnett, R A
Capt J D Anderson, R A
Capt J P De Cane, R A
Capt T C Ross, High L I
Lt W C Knight, I S Corps
Lt E H Brand, R E
Lt C T W Forth, I S Corps
Vety-Lt and Mrs A C Richardson and child, A V Dept
Lt N G Von Hugel, R E
Lt and Mrs F J Major and son, A E Dept
Lt F T Ravenhill, R H A
Lieut G W Baldwin, I S Corps
Lt C Berrard, I S Corps
Lieut A Patten, Argyll S High
Lieut A F Maggee, Leinster Regt
Lieut A Sincock, Compt Dept
Lieut A R Burrows, R Irish Fus
Lieut P C Searle, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs W E White and child, I S Corps
Lieut W H Jones, R A
Lieut D H Cameron, I S Corps
Lieut D E B Patton-Bethune, 93rd Rifle Brig
Lieut W E Wailes, R A
Lieut M E Nuttall, I S Corps
Lieut G B Sanford, 1 Wilts Regt
Lieut H S Rogers, R E
Lieut L L Hipper, R A
2nd-Lt W P Monkhouse, R A
2nd-Lieut E H E Daniell, R I Regt
Wife of Lieut Kingskote, R E
Wife of Lieut E Witham, 7th Dragoon Guards
Wife of Lt P Pryor Holland, I S Corps
Wife of Surg-Capt B F Zimmerman, MI Staff
Wife of Capt J A Wyllie, I S Corps
Daughter of Major Hall, Qr-Master.

A FORLORN MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a resident of Chudderghaut for eight or nine months in the year, I naturally take some kind of interest in my sanitary surroundings. We have a Municipality here, which I believe does its best to protect us from cholera, small-pox, and the other fell diseases which used at one time to be extremely prevalent in this part of the Deccan. But we lack one thing, and that is a local paper, in which to express our ideas as regards measures, sanitary and otherwise. So I beg your indulgence, and a modicum of your space, whilst I recite a few remarkable facts from the unwritten history of our local Municipality. I do not propose to write a biography of it. That would be too tedious and exasperating to your readers. It was created, established, or started (I am not sure which is the correct phraseology in these matters) somewhere about 1886, when Mr. Cordery swayed the political and social destinies of Hyderabad, and Colonel Marshall was a species of Deputy Nizam. The committee of management consists of the principal European and Native officials of the State with a sprinkling of independent members as a leaven, I presume, to the rest. There are also a Secretary, Health Officer, and Executive Engineer. As the Committee has no income of its own, Hyderabad not being sufficiently advanced to appreciate local taxation, the Government started it with two and-a-half lakhs annually as pocket-money, and have maintained the grant at this figure for the past six or seven years. During all this period, I am informed, the Municipality did excellent work. I have seen some of its annual reports, and the resolutions of the Government thereon, and both are extremely creditable.

But a few months ago, our poor Municipality fell on evil days. Some mischievous person suggested, in a Calcutta newspaper I believe, that matters, in what is called the executive branch of the Municipality, required looking into. There were suggestions of maladministration. So the Committee ordered an enquiry, on the conclusion of which they promptly suspended their Executive Engineer and his Assistant, having full power to do so under their rules. But their Executive Engineer who is a man of resources, interviewed the Minister Sir Asman Jah, and that good-natured nobleman issued an order reinstating the Engineer. His Assistant, a Native Christian, had to wait a little while longer. A month or so later he was also restored to his appointment, in defiance, I am told, of the wishes of the Committee. Two other subordinates, one the manager of the Secretary's office, and the other an inspector under the Engineer, who were also suspended at the same time, were less fortunate. They are, I am told on the best authority, still languishing under suspension, and have not received a rupee of their salaries for months. Next an enquiry was ordered by Government, for which General Campbell, the Judge of the local Suburban Court, was appointed. How far such an enquiry, with the men against whom it was directed still in office, was likely to be successful, I leave your readers to judge for themselves. The enquiry is now drawing to a close. Some people already profess to know the result. As I am not endowed with the powar of prophecy, I shall follow the American plan, and wait till I know too. Great endeavours were made to stop the enquiry before General Campbell. As this could not be done attempts were next made to victimise the Secretary, who conducted the original enquiry under the orders of the Committee. A story, doubtless wholly fictitious, was set afloat that the Resident would "smash" him, but he yet survives. The Committee respect and like him.

All other endeavours having failed an attempt is now being made, I am told, to pulverise the Municipal Committee itself. Rumours of the Resident's dissatisfaction with their proceedings are put into active circulation, and a desire to abolish them is freely and quite gratuitously ascribed to Mr. Plowden. The first step in this direction has, I am told, already been taken. It is this. The sanitation of Chudderghaut has, it is said, been neglected by the Committee, and both it and the neighbouring districts are said to be threatened with an epidemic to which the plague of London was the merest child's play. Therefore, the Municipal Committee must go, first, because it has been guilty of indolence in sanitary matters ; and, secondly, (and I believe chiefly) because it has been guilty of the impropriety of enquiring into the conduct of the Engineering Department. As regards the first reason, I am credibly informed that pretty nearly the whole of the sanitary establishment, which is under the Engineer's orders, has been loafing about General Campbell's Court during this enquiry. This, if true, would go far to account for the danger of an epidemic with which we are threatened. The Committee is to be succeeded by a Municipal Commissioner. Even the name of the new Municipal Commissioner is talked of. He is said to be a European gentleman whose experiences have been remote from sanitation and such kindred subjects, but in Hyderabad that is rather a recommendation than otherwise, especially when the Native Government consider a suggestion as Resident Sahebke hookum. I have now given you a very brief outline of our Municipal troubles. Do you not think it scandalous that such a state of things should exist ? Is it right that the name of the Resident should be used for such petty miserable intrigues ? I am, of course, perfectly sure that all this has been done without Mr. Plowden's knowledge, and if my exposure of the matter prevents its further progress, I shall feel that I have not written in vain,—Yours, &c.,

SANITAS.

Hyderabad, Deccan, March 25.

MR. SELOUS, the well-known traveller, prides himself upon having accomplished all his journeys without an armed force. He told members of the Manchester Geographical Society, the other evening, that he usually travelled with a few unarmed followers, from five to ten in number. He had nearly always been in the power of the natives, who might have murdered him with the greatest ease. Yet he never received any ill-treatment at their hands, and with the exception of having to resist a little petty extortion, he had never had any difficulty with them. This referred to the whole of his twenty years' travelling in South Africa, with the exception of one particular occasion. The occasion referred to was in 1888, when in the dead of night an attack was made on his camp by the Mashukblumbwe, who were incited to the attack by some rebel Barotse.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON is seeking for an opportunity to move for the appointment of a Postal and Telegraph Consolidation Committee based on that existing in France.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE agitation against the Home Rule Bill is ing like a fire over the country, the Dublin corr dent of the *Times* says, and no other topic is discu Meetings of Unionists are held not only in every d trict, but in every parish. The select vestries, which are elected by every congregation in the Disestablished Church of Ireland, are passing resolutions protesting against the Bill, and signing petitions against it, and public meetings, in which Unionists of all denominations are represented, are being held in every town. The Presbyterians, although not so demonstrative, are not less earnest, and will speak in no uncertain terms in special meetings which are arranged, besides sending petitions to Parliament. The collection of funds to defray the cost of the projected meeting of Irish delegates in London is proceeding briskly, and the fact has stimulated the zeal of many Loyalists. The agitation is engaging the energies of all classes of Loyalists, and the effect of this suspense and excitement is injurious upon every branch of trade. Enterprise is checked, and a feeling of painful uncertainty prevails. The evil result is seen in the continuous fall in public securities, especially those which are local. The theory that the decline was due to stockjobbing is disproved by its continuance, and those who invented such an explanation to conceal the obvious fact that the present depression is due to the apprehension caused by the Bill are confronted by evidence which cannot be impeached. The present state of things is a very serious matter for those who have lent large sums upon Irish securities.

The Earl of Erne, Imperial Grand Master of the Orangemen of the world, issued a circular convening a special meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland for March 11th in Dublin, to consider the attitude which Orangemen should adopt during the present Irish crisis. The circular concludes with the words :—"We would impress upon you the necessity for prompt action, which should be marked with prudence and circumspection, but, at the same time, with energy and determination. Our institution must give no uncertain sound in the great struggle."

The Earl of Caledon, the county Grand Master of the Orangemen of Tyrone, is said to have issued a circular to the masters of all the lodges in the county, calling upon them to enrol all members from sixteen to sixty years of age so as to be ready for active service, if required, with arms in their hands.

THE BELFAST DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration in Belfast during Lord Salisbury's visit will be a very imposing one. It has been resolved to have a monster street procession on the Marquess's arrival, on Tuesday, April 4. The secretary has been instructed to communicate with the various Grand Orange Lodges of Ulster, requesting them to join the demonstration. The Unionists clubs throughout the province are also to be invited, together with the members of the Corporation, the Harbour Board, and the Poor-Law

cession the Bill would have gone to the House of Lords, who would be brought face to face with the question whether they would venture to defy the electors of the United Kingdom. He held that all friends of Irish freedom should approach the consideration of the Bill in a spirit of friendly and sincere advice. They did not wish to discover faults, but to remedy omissions and repair defects. Mr. Sexton proceeded to criticise the provisions of the Bill, for the most part favourably, though he thought the financial clauses would need large amendment. A resolution was submitted declaring that in the opinion of the Convention the Bill contains the provisions requisite for securing to Ireland a Legislature competent to deal with the affairs of the country in accordance with the will of the people, and an Executive Government dependent on the Legislature, and therefore advising the representatives of Ireland to affirm the principle of the measure. In supporting the resolution Mr. E. Blake contended that on common sense and the common interest of the two islands they might rely for the judicious working of the Bill when it became law. The resolution was carried. Mr. T. Healy, Mr. Dillon, and others subsequently addressed the Convention.

A DEMONSTRATION IN LONDONDERRY.

A remarkable demonstration against the Home Rule Bill took place in Londonderry on March 8, when, in response to a public notice issued by Mrs. Beresford and Mrs. Tillie, nearly 3,000 women, of all classes and from all parts of the north-west, assembled in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Mayoress of Londonderry, Mrs. M'Cullagh. The original intention had been to hold the meeting in the Council Chamber, but not even the large new Assembly Hall served to accommodate more than three-fourths of those seeking to gain admission: while so great was the enthusiasm that hundreds of factory and laundry workers, who had intended to stay only for the dinner-hour, remained to the close, and lost their half-day's wages. The speeches were delivered entirely by ladies, and were marked by great freshness and originality of argument. The first resolution pledged the meeting to determined hostility to the Bill, and declared that those present would use every means in their power to aid in averting the disastrous consequences certain to result from the enactment of the great betrayal Bill, which, if passed, would be most detrimental to the country commercially, socially, educationally, and religiously, and remove the existing safeguards of life and property. It was also resolved to form a Women's Unionist Emergency Fund, to administer which a committee was appointed. Letters and telegrams of encouragement were read from many ladies and gentlemen, including the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Heygate, Lady Templetown, Lord Ranfurley, and Lady Lea. Lady Templetown wrote:—"I think, if I could speak anywhere, it would be in Londonderry, whose glorious traditions must inspire the coldest heart."

LORD CHURCHILL'S NEWS.

The following letter has been received from Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., in reply to a resolution unanimously passed by the Paddidgton Conservative Association at its annual meeting on the 22nd ult.—

50 Grosvenor Square, W., March 1.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 27, communicating to me the resolution passed by the Paddington Conservative Association on the 22nd ult. I concur in every word of that resolution, and will do my best to give effect to the opinions it expresses, alike in Parliament and in the country. I think it is high time for our party associations throughout England, following the example of the Paddington Association, to summon meetings to consider the most abominable Separatist project which the present Government have introduced in the House of Commons for the future administration of Irish affairs. The minds of the electors cannot be too early, too widely, too constantly opened to the nature of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and to the dangers which must attend the adoption by Parliament of a change in the Constitution of the United Kingdom, which Lord Beaconsfield once described as greater than those of pestilence or foreign conquest. We have a great struggle before us; never was there a time when all good Englishmen were more called upon to buckle to, to join themselves together, and to save the Empire, which Englishmen have by their own energy and strength created and maintained, from the reckless and revolutionary factions of Irish, Scotch, and Welsh Radicals who composed Mr. Gladstone's ragged and disjointed majority, and who can imagine no dearer pleasure than to be the cause of humiliating the just pride and of shattering the great power of the English people. I have the honour to be, yours faithfully, RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

Mr. B. D. Barnett, Secretary, Paddington Conservative Association.

Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to a communication accompanying a copy of a resolution in which a meeting largely composed of colliers and ironworkers at Somercotes, Derbyshire, had opposed the Home Rule Bill, says no one more than the artisans of England would be affected by the mischiefs and dangers attending the policy of the repeal of the Union and the insecurity to which such a policy must give rise. He hopes the great English race will not suffer their interests to be fatally damaged, their country to be open to perilous attack, the empire which they—the English alone—have made to be broken up for the pleasure of Irish Nationalists, Scotch and Welsh Radicals, and Ministers of State reckless of all but the possession of office.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The Duke of Argyll, replying to a correspondent who asked whether the House of Lords would be justified in throwing out the Home Rule Bill on the ground that the scheme had not been before the constituencies, has sent the following reply:—

You ask me a series of questions on the future action of the House of Lords which neither I nor any other individual member of that House can possibly have any authority to answer. Moreover, they are unconstitutional questions. I have never, in any speech or writing during this controversy, said one word anticipatory of the action of the House of Lords. Like the House of Commons, the House of Lords has a duty to the country to consider every measure which comes before it both in the light of its own necessity and in the light of all surrounding circumstances and conditions. These cannot be foreseen. What I can tell is my own opinion on both these matters as they seem to me at present. As regards the first, the new Home Rule Bill recasts and reconstitutes directly and indirectly the whole ancient Constitution of the United Kingdom, substituting a confused, incoherent jumble, and unknown elements of danger to liberty and law. As regards the second matter, my opinion is that the electorate or constituencies in general have no conception whatever of the tremendous changes involved; that the nature of the Bill was as long as possible injuriously and unconstitutionally concealed from them; and that a violent attempt seems to be meditated to discourage discussion and to precipitate a decision before the people can possibly have digested the proposals before them. Further, that the Gladstonian members generally have not even pretended to defend the measure on its merits, or even fairly to discuss it. One of the last elected ones has not been ashamed to declare that he knew nothing of the Bill, and trusted the liberties of the people, the safety of the Empire, and the security of property entirely to the personal qualities of one man—the present Prime Minister. My opinion is that this is not a rational, hardly a decent, way of treating so great a subject.

NONCONFORMIST FEELING.

An appeal has been issued by the Nonconformist Unionist Association urging Nonconformists to support by voice and vote, as they have the opportunity, their Irish brethren at this crisis. It says, "We, as representing the Committee of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, and some thousands of British Nonconformists, urge upon all Nonconformist Unionists the paramount necessity of supporting the Unionist Leaders at this juncture to the full extent of their power, and of subordinating all minor questions of politics to the supreme claims of the Union. Neither social nor political reforms can ever compensate a people for the loss of religious liberty, and if, to secure hastily conceived reforms in Britain, we endanger the religious liberty of one-third of the Irish nation, we believe that perpetual disgrace and years of trouble and anxiety will be the lot of the United Kingdom."

A LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

Arrangements are being made for a great demonstration of Irish delegates against the Home Rule Bill in the Albert Hall, London, on Saturday, April 22. It is expected that 5,000 delegates will attend from Ulster, and 3,000 from Dublin and the southern counties. Negotiations are now being carried on with the railway and steam packet companies for the conveyance of the delegates, who will be brought across the Channel in special steamers. These steamers will come up the Thames as far as practicable, and then the delegates will be transferred to the river steamers and taken to the wharf near the point at which they are to assemble. They will march in procession along the Embankment and past the Houses of Parliament to the Albert Hall. The leading Irish Unionist members and several Irish peers are expected to take part in the demonstration. At its close most of the delegates will return to their steamers in order to sail to Ireland the same night.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Duke of Devonshire on the 9th instant addressed an enthusiastic mass meeting of West Riding Unionists, held in St. George's Hall, Bradford. His speech was entirely devoted to an examination of the Home Rule Bill, the objections to which he stated very forcibly. In the course of his speech he said:—I find on the face of this measure one or two very distinct assertions. I find on the face of the Bill the assertion that the supreme authority of Parliament is not to be impaired. Now, what do we mean when we talk about the supreme authority of our Parliament? We Unionists, at all events, when we speak of the supreme authority of our Parliament, do not mean a reverential but barren, assertion of the inalienable and inherent supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—(cheers)—what we mean when we speak of the supremacy of Parliament is that Parliament shall be the highest authority in these realms, not only for the making of laws, but for securing the due observance of those laws. (Loud cheers.) When we speak of the supremacy of Parliament, we mean the recognition of the principle that the people of this United Kingdom acting through their representatives in Parliament shall control not only the making of our laws, but the action and policy of our Government in all matters essential to the greatness, prosperity, and honour of the Empire—(cheers)—that we shall control the policy of our Government, which is simply the executive committee of our Parliamentary representatives. (Hear, hear.) That is the idea which we have in our minds when we talk about the maintenance of the supremacy of Parliament. I find written upon the face of this Bill another assertion—that, while we are asked to delegate to a local legislature in Dublin certain powers now exercised by Parliament, those powers are not to be equal or co-extensive with those which are now exercised by the Imperial Parliament. Thus we find in the first clauses of the Bill that there are certain exceptions and restrictions imposed upon the functions of the Irish Parliament which we are asked to create. Now, it is important that you should bear in mind the distinction between the exceptions and the restrictions which are imposed by this Bill. The exceptions which are contained in the third clause of the Bill relate to matters which are not supposed to be within the competence of a subordinate legislature at all. They relate to such matters as the Crown, peace and war, the Army and Navy, treaties with foreign nations, trade, coinage, the law of treason and treason-felony—on those subjects the Irish Parliament is not to have power to make laws—the power of making laws is reserved for the Imperial Parliament. Well, on that point I have just one observation to make. The Irish demand which has been made to us has been a demand for notionality. The Irish members call themselves Nationalists. The claim which has been made, and which was accepted by Mr. Parnell on behalf of Ireland, was that Ireland should take her place as a nation among the nations of the world. Now, this measure begins by removing from the scope of the powers of the Irish Parliament every power which is known and recognised as an attribute of a nation. (Cheers.) But I only make this observation. I am not going to dwell on it. It is not a very hopeful way of beginning to satisfy the aspirations of a nation, to tell them that they are not competent to deal with any of the matters which are generally supposed to be the attributes of a national authority. We are telling them to begin with—and this is the commencement of our supposed improved relations—what they have asked for they shall not have, and the claim which has been made with perfect unanimity by both the sections into which the Irish Party are now divided is to be the claim that is absolutely neglected. I have said that I do not intend to dwell upon that point. I do not intend to make any further comment upon it. I merely note that on the face of the Bill the intentions of the Government, as expressed in the Bill, are that these matters—every matter relating to the Imperial and foreign and colonial policy of the Empire—are to be withdrawn from the cognisance of the Irish Parliament, and the power of dealing with them is to be reserved to the Imperial Government.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Balfour was present on Wednesday, (March 8) at a banquet given at the Victoria Hall, Ealing, London, to celebrate the return to Parliament of Lord George Hamilton and his six Conservative colleagues for the country of Middlesex. Replying to the toast of "The Unionist Cause," Mr. Balfour said:—I want to remind you of a well-known incident in the history of Ireland. When Ireland had a Parliament of her own, England was at war with all, or almost all, the great nations of the world. She was struggling in every quarter of the globe against overwhelming odds. The Irish Parliament, feeling—and feeling with perfect truth—that it had not all the privileges which an independent legislature had a right to demand if it was to be independent, used that moment, by the help of the Volunteer forces in Ireland, to exact from Great Britain a change in the Irish Constitution which practically gave Ireland, an absolutely sovereign and independent legislature, free from every possible restriction by the English Parliament. I think there is a lesson to be drawn from this fact in Irish history which may well make English politicians pause. True it is that there is a clause in the Bill—a vain and empty clause, as I believe—by which the Irish Parliament is not permitted to raise military forces. But the Irish Parliament is permitted, so far as I can see, to raise a police of unlimited extent, disciplined, if you please, in military fashion, taking its orders from the central Government. (Hear, hear.) Nor is there anything in the Bill which can by any possibility prevent any number of Irishmen, under whatever name you may please, to drill and arm themselves, and prepare for any eventuality which the history, the necessarily chequered history, of this great Empire may bring forth.

A CRAZY SCHEME.

I pass from that to what is a matter not of remote contingency, but of immediate and obvious effect. The House of Commons cannot be, after the Bill has passed, the House of Commons which we have known. (Hear, hear.) No human being has ever thought, amid all the experiments in constitution which this world has seen, of contriving a constitution in which the popular Assembly should have within it two kinds of majorities. (Hear, hear.) Under the Bill as it stands, as you all know—I am repeating an old argument, but I intend to give it a new application—under the Bill as it stands, there will be 80 Irish members present permitted to vote on Imperial affairs, but not permitted to vote on British affairs. Consider this illustration of my proposition. If you have two majorities, and if you have two systems of taxation, as you will have under the Bill, you must have two Budgets, you must have two Bills of Ways and Means, and you must have two Appropriation Bills. It may happen, and it must happen, that circumstances will constantly arise in which a Ministry which has the confidence of the Imperial Parliament—that is to say, the House of Commons, including the Irish members—will not have the confidence of the British House of Commons—namely, the House of Commons excluding the Irish members. (Hear, hear.) Everybody has admitted that if the balance of parties such as I have indicated were to take place, legislation—constructive legislation—would be paralysed. The Ministry would not be able to get the necessary moneys to carry on our everyday affairs, and the whole system of the Government from top to bottom would be absolutely paralysed by this crazy scheme—(loud cheers)—which we should naturally be inclined to think was the outcome of a lunatic's mind—(renewed cheers)—if we did not know that it was the inevitable result of an attempt to solve a problem which in its essence, is absolutely insoluble—namely, that of giving a Parliament to Ireland, and preserving the rights of the Imperial Parliament.

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Mr. Balfour spoke at length on the very serious effect which the Bill must have upon all that lay at the basis of Irish prosperity. Already there were indications that capital would leave Ireland. The labourer would follow the capital, and the labour markets of England and Scotland would be again flooded with Irishmen. He entered into a minute examination of the financial proposals, showing that while, by the testimony of the Irish members themselves, the Bill is likely to produce bankruptcy in Ireland itself, it must undoubtedly inflict very great financial wrong and hardship upon England and upon Scotland. He showed that because a party was in power who acknowledged having been beaten by the forces of disorder and obstruction in Ireland, the people of Great Britain were to pay to Ireland, a sum of one hundred millions sterling, not in order to get rid of the Irish question, but for having the Irish question perennially with them. We are called upon to pay one hundred millions, not to be masters in our own house, but to give up control of our own affairs to those who have shown conclusively that they have no love of our interests. The Irish are to tell us by what Administration we are to be governed. The Irish are to control our taxation. The Irish are to manage our elections. And, in order to remunerate them for this thankless task, we are going gratuitously to hand over one hundred millions of our money into their pockets. I am not one of those who believe that the British elector is swayed solely by sordid interests in his own personal concerns. I believe he is capable of more generous emotions. I believe he will not abandon the minority in Ireland—(loud cheers)—that he will not sacrifice the supremacy of Parliament, that he will not sacrifice the interests of the Empire. (Renewed cheers.) But if there be a man so mean of soul that tacks great interests do not appeal to him, then I say, look to your own pocket; look to your own interests and the management of your own affairs; and you will see that this Bill deals a not less deadly blow at that which you, in your short-sightedness and selfishness, took as your own affairs, and think are your own affairs, than it deals to those Irish Loyalists whose interests, I am convinced, never will be long absent from your minds. (Loud cheers.)

NEW YORK AND THE BILL.

A Conference was held at New York on March 8 at the Hoffmann House, under the auspices of the Irish National Federation, in support of Home Rule for Ireland. In the absence of Dr. Emmett, the president of the Federation, the chair was occupied by Mr. John Rooney. The notice summoning the Conference declared that Mr. Gladstone had proved the sincerity of his promises to Ireland, and that any further delay on the part of Irish Americans to recognise his efforts would materially strengthen the position of the opponents of the measure. Major Byrne, in the course of an address, said it was commonly reported in England that Home Rule was a dead issue in the United States, and that Mr. Gladstone had recently mentioned this to him, at the same time expressing his regret at the circumstance and his failure to understand the reason. Major Byrne added that he had tried to combat this impression, but was forced to the conclusion that there was much truth in the report. "I am ashamed," he said, "of the Irish in this country. The conflict that must necessarily ensue on the rejection of the Bill by the House of Lords will entail the expenditure of a vast amount of money. 150,000 dols. are needed for the cause. I personally will contribute 15,000 dols. if the Irish-Americans will raise the rest. If they do not, I can find Americans who will raise the necessary funds for the sake of liberty." A resolution was adopted that a public meeting be held on March 26 to consider the question.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAGANLAL VALABHDAS.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings in this case of Mr. G. G. Desai, First-class Magistrate, Dhandhuka, who, in November last, convicted the accused of importing twenty-seven cases of petroleum in contravention of rule 3 of rules framed under Section 8 of Act 12 of 1886, and fined him ten rupees, or in default to suffer five days rigorous imprisonment. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate said that the accused, on being asked to show cause why he should not be convicted, admitted that he imported the petroleum from Bhownuggur. It was originally imported from Veravul. As under rule 3 of the rules framed under the Act, importation of petroleum into the Bombay Presidency is forbidden except at Bombay, Karachi, and Aden, the accused was guilty of violating the rule and was convicted and fined as mentioned above.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that the admission that the oil was brought from Bhownuggur, or even from Veravul, as supposed by the Magistrate, did not prove that it was brought to those places after importing it by any port other than Bombay, Karachi, or Aden. The order for confiscation of the petroleum was made improperly and without giving the petitioner an opportunity to show cause why it should not be confiscated.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the application said: We think that the conviction must be reversed. We do so on the ground that rule 3 provides—not that petroleum from any place but—that petroleum from any port in Burmah or from any port beyond the limits of British India may not be brought into British India by sea or land except at the ports of Bombay, Karachi, or Aden. Can it be said that the petroleum in the present case comes within those qualifying words? It was from Bhownuggur, so the accused says, and the fact is accepted by the prosecution. But it is not shown that it was from the port of Bhownuggur. It may have come to Bhownuggur by land and not been near the port at all. The rule speaks of importation, that is, bringing by sea or land; but the petroleum which may not be so brought, except under certain limitations, is petroleum from a port and the importation in the rule is also limited to bringing to a port. The fine, if paid, should be refunded. The order of confiscation to be set aside and the petroleum to be returned.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

544-92—Muljee and R—Primavahoo vs Thakor Palbal Fuckeer alias Mooljee Fuckeer.

612-92—Tyabjee and D—Gopalbhai Munibhai and another vs Dew Gunpram Ladhavram and others.

63-93—Tyabjee and D—Musadilal Khoobiram and another vs Arnold Bier E Wilkin.

11-93—Edgelow and G—Cumulsey Premjee vs Gulbhai Dangroll—Wadia and G.

82-93—Little S N and B—Mahomedbhai Raojee and another vs Allarukhia Moharally—Thakurdas D and C.

92-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon vs Dossajee Essajee and others.

104-93—Payne G and S—Pradhanbhai Ghanja vs Koondunbai and another—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Ameer Aga and others vs Doongersey Laljee—Mirza H Khan.

294-91—Bhaishunker and K—Fulchund Harnandrai vs Damoder Soondersdas—Crawford, B and Co.

437-91—Little, S, N and B—Megjee Valabhdas and another vs Appajee Vinayek and others—Merwanjee, N and S.

30-92—H S Dikshit—Toolsram Vithoojee and others vs Theodore Jackson, Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

318-91—Khunderao Morojee—Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaji, Shri, G M T vs Radhowdas Premjee—Crawford, B and Co and B and K.

300-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chimmiram Mirzamul vs Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

331-92—Chitnis, M and S—Bapuji Vasudewji vs Jaggonath Baburao and another—Motibhai and J—Part heard.

482-92—Ardesir H and D—The Jamshed Manufacturing Co vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S.

339-92—In person—Bhicaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.

513-90—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Browa and M.

514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.

315-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Gosman and another—Crawford, B and Co.

538-91—M H Khan—For a pauper—Vitaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

254-92—Shamrao P—For a pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Rougham and E.

403-92—Little, S. N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co. Ld—Craigie, L and O.

691-91—M N Sucklatwalla—Mahomed Esmailbin Kutbudin vs Molvi Abdul Kader Jitayker and others—Nanu and H.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—Members of all shades of opinion are being canvassed to support Sir Seymour King's motion for a Select Committee to consider the case of the Indian Civil servants in view of the depreciation of the rupee. Roughly speaking, there are 3,150 military officers and doctors, 950 Covenanted civilians, 50 judicial officers, 200 clergymen, and 1,500 officials formerly classed as Uncovenanted, or nearly 6,000 persons, constituting the backbone of British rule in India and Burma, now being paid their salaries and absentee allowances in rupees; and the burden of the complaint is that the majority of these entered the service of the Indian Government with the belief that the 2s. rate of exchange would be approximately maintained. The Viceroy has, in a degree, admitted the urgency of the matter by receiving a deputation of civil and military servants, a concession which is unprecedented in the history of Indian administration. In his reply, Lord Lansdowne admitted that "the Indian Government was convinced that it could not ask the public servants to tolerate for an indefinite period the distress borne with so much self-command for some time past;" but he seemed disposed to associate the question with that of currency. He stated that the Government were awaiting the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, and intimated that to some extent the action of the Government in relation to the case presented in this statement depended on the report. The Services contend that whatever decisions may be adopted in relation to the currency, their case is urgent, and ought to be decided on its merits. The equilibrium of Indian finance is a matter of the highest importance, but it is argued that more grave and critical than the balancing of the revenue is the maintenance throughout India of administrative zeal, vigour, and purity in every department of the Government. The date for which the motion is put down—March 28—is perilously near to Easter, and, according to the present outlook, the prospect of securing a discussion is remote. Sir Seymour King and his friends will, however, continue to ballot, in the hope of getting a better place.

THE Oxford crew was with one exception, an Eton eight. Five are old Blues and famous Henley oarsmen, while V. Nickals can boast of Diamond and Wingfield honours. The Cantabs are also a splendid lot, though they have but two old Blues. Take them all round the two crews are above the average, but the Dark Blues have become strong favourites with wateraide critics.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A VALUABLE collection of books got together at great trouble and expense by the Rev. Mr. Joss, has been acquired by purchase for the Madras Museum Library by Dr. Warth, the Superintendent. Among the collection are many works bearing on this country which are now almost out of print and will be of use to such as resort to the Library to consult records of the ancient history of India.

THE funds originally allotted for the building of the Madras Victoria Technical Institute having become exhausted, application was made to Government for a fresh grant. With a view to ascertain whether any necessity existed for the application, the Hon'ble Sir H. E. Stokes, accompanied by Mr. Irwin, Consulting Architect to Government, and Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Trustees of the Institute, visited the building the other day. We believe the inspection showed that great progress had been made with the work and that further funds were absolutely required to complete the building without further delay.

A BANGALORE correspondent writes:—"The many friends of Colonel Henderson, British Resident in Mysore, will regret to hear that he is just now suffering from a throat affection which, although not serious, is sufficiently irksome to put a stop to anything in the way of public speaking. Any efforts in this direction Colonel Henderson's medical advisers just now positively forbid."

AN application was made by Mr. M. Macauliffe in the court of the District Judge, Saharanpur, praying that the official Liquidator of the Himalaya Bank might be asked to institute criminal proceedings against certain officers of the late bank. The petition was dismissed, and the Judge was of opinion that the Liquidator had shown good cause, entirely apart from the question of expense, why no such order should be passed at present. The general body of shareholders will, it is probable, endorse the opinion of the Judge.

A STORY is going round the messes and clubs just now to the effect that a certain Indian General Officer, well-known for his strict ideas of military discipline, learnt, to his horror, a few days ago, that one company of a certain Irish regiment within his command had developed a decidedly mutinous spirit. The report was made late in the evening, but the General was equal to the occasion. He put himself inside his uniform, and mounting his charger, rode up to the barrack containing the mutinous company, and peremptorily ordered the men to dress and "fall in," the officers of the company being requested to do likewise. He then marched the men out, being himself at the head of the company, and took them out a good distance from cantonments. He kept them "marching the whole night!" and brought the men back to barracks early next morning, by which time the mutinous spirit was completely knocked out of them!

"THE announcement," says *Truth*, "that the Queen is to open the Imperial Institute 'with full State' is a myth, and the people who credit and circulate such nonsense are evidently unaware of what 'full State' means. The 'ceremonial' of the function, which has just been drawn up by the Lord Chamberlain's officials, is on the basis of 'semi-State,' but it is to be as small an affair as possible, by the Queen's particular command. There will be one novelty at the function, for the Queen is to ascend from the entrance hall to the upper part of the building in a lift, which is being constructed expressly for her Majesty's accommodation."

A YOUTHFUL Punjabi in the *Indian Magazine* shows that at Dewali gambling is regarded by the Hindoos as a "religious duty," and has been enjoined upon them by the priests from time immemorial as a theological dogma, the idea being that the souls of those who do not indulge in "joa" will enter the bodies of donkeys. In England the idea is mostly reversed, but to avoid calamity in the East, "the simple-minded Hindoo, the few educated ones excluded, tries to play the destructive game as much as possible, so that by accumulating the whole benefit derived from such playing he may be able to get rid of the donkey life in the world to come." The Punjab police authorities may learn on the same authority that the gambling houses in the provinces are protected from disturbance by the simple method of collecting a rupee a month from their frequenters and handing the total sum over to the police.

THE death took place, on March 2, of General Sir H. Bates, K.C.B. He was born in 1813, and served with the 82nd Regiment for three years in the West Indies and for twenty-one years in the East Indies. As military adviser to Lord Elphinstone during the critical period of the Indian Mutiny his services were highly appreciated by the Indian military authorities. Sir Henry Bates received the thanks of the Irish Government for his services during the Fenian rising in 1866. From 1871 to 1879 he acted as an Army Purchase Commissioner. The funeral took place at Hendon on March 7.

MAJOR F. R. B. KNOX, Indian Staff Corps, Bengal, second-in-command, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, has permission to retire with effect from April 11th next.

LORD REAY presided over a meeting of the Society of Arts on the 9th instant, at which Mr. Jervoise Athelstone Baines read a paper on "Caste and Occupations at the last Census of India."

I SEE, says a contributor to the *Echo*, that Sir Halliday Macartney has just been consulted at the Foreign Office with reference to the splendid scheme of a telegraphic line from Pekin to the frontiers of India. He will confer a great service on civilisation if he can in any degree be instrumental in bringing the Chinese Government to bring the Burman frontier into connection with the Mongoline line. The primary object of the Chinese Government is to put the two extremes of the empire, Kashgar and Yarkand in the West and Pekin in the East, into telegraphic communication. A rigid and exclusive regard to that object would necessitate the route through Mongolia and Thibet. Sir Halliday Macartney might, it is suggested, impress the Pekin Government with the advantage of a connection with the Burman frontier. True, his position and duties are not ministerial; he is the Secretary to the Chinese Embassy. Nevertheless, his influence is very great—greater than might appear from his merely official title. He knows China and the Chinese to a degree of intimacy to which but few Englishmen have ever attained.

MR. RENNELL RODD, whose promptitude and resource in checking an incipient crisis in Zanzibar, has been recorded, has for some time been marked out by those who know as one of the most promising of the younger men in the diplomatic service. Mr. Rodd was a contemporary at Oxford of another rising diplomat, Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, who is now at Tangier. Both are Balliol men. Mr. Rodd, says the *Westminster Gazette*, is a man of letters as well as of action, and has published two or three books of excellent verse. He was also charged by the Empress Frederick, it will be remembered, to write a memoir of the late Emperor; and while at Athens he devoted his leisure to compiling a book on the folk-lore of modern Greece. At Oxford, Mr. Rodd won the Newdigate Prize. His poem, as it happened, was in praise of a great adventurer—Raleigh.

THE Talbot class of cruisers are to be of 5,500 tons displacement, 350ft. length, 53ft. beam, and 20ft. mean load draught, with 19·5 knots maximum speed. They will carry five 6-inch, six 4-7-inch, and nine smaller quick-firing guns. About £28,000 is to be spent on the Talbot, the same amount on the Minerva, and £16,734 on the Eclipse. The Torch and Alert will be of 960 tons displacement, and 13·25 knots speed; between £12,000 and £13,000 is to be spent on each of them during the financial year. No particulars are given in the estimates of the Powerful and Terrible, but it is anticipated that nearly £60,000 will be spent on each of them before the twelvemonth is out. The names of the new torpedo boat destroyers are Havock, Hornet, Daring, Decoy, Ferret, Lynx, Bruiser, Hasty, Teazer, Shark, Dasher, Rocket, Boxer, Charger, Ardent, James, Surly, Porcupine, Lightning, and Wizard.

IT is generally understood that Sir Ambrose Shea's successor in the Governorship of the Bahamas will be Sir Roger Goldsworthy, who at present rules the Falkland Islands. Sir Roger is the younger brother of General Goldsworthy, M.P., for Hammersmith. Sons of an old naval officer established in Calcutta, the two brothers, then mere boys, joined the volunteer cavalry under Havelock, and for their gallant services at Lucknow received commissions, the elder in the 8th Hussars, the younger in the 17th Lancers. Genera Goldsworthy stuck to the military career until 1885; but Roger left the army in 1868 to take up the inspectorship of police at Sierra Leone. For six years he did good work in command of the Hussars under Sir John Glover and in other official positions on the West Coast, being rewarded with the Residency of Nevis. Western Australia was the next scene of his labours, and thence he was transferred to St. Lucia. Nine years ago he went as Lieutenant-Governor to British Honduras, and came away as Governor and K.C.B., in 1891. He is not yet fifty-four, nor, says the *St. James's Gazette*, has his vigour been impaired by exposure for a quarter of a century to some of the most trying conditions under which an Englishman can exist.

THE Queen postponed the investiture of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Indian Orders, which was to have been held at Windsor Castle before her Majesty's departure for the Continent. It is now probable, says the *World*, that the investiture will be deferred until the last week in June or the first week in July, in order that the recipients of birthday honours may be included.

THE Earl of Rosebery is to be invited to preside at the dinner which is to be given to Mr. R. W. Duff in celebration of his appointment as Governor of New South Wales.

SIR ALFRED MOLONEY, the Governor of British Honduras, is to have leave of absence for a time. The Government of British Honduras will probably be administered during Sir Alfred Moloney's absence by Mr. E. B. Sweet-Escott, who has just been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary of the Colony.

A LADY periodically prefers a claim of £300,000,000 to the Lord Chief Justice against the English Government. The millions, it is represented, have been accumulating in the Bank since the beginning of the century. Another extraordinary story has been published by a Russian newspaper respecting an immense fortune which is shortly to be claimed from the Bank of England. According to this circumstantial statement, the widow of a rich English Jew, Ovshy Levi, deposited her capital in the Bank in the year 1803. This capital, with its interest, now amounts to 600,000,000 roubles, or £60,000,000. Numerous claimants have from time to time appeared, but only one, an American lady, Miss Humeric, succeeded lately in proving her title to one forty-fifth part, the whole of the remainder going to the Russian subject, Anna Finkelstein, nee Levi, the wife of a jeweller at Ismail, at the mouth of the Danube. She has only to produce certificates of the birth of her father and of his uncle, through whom she is the direct heiress. These certificates are stated to be easily procurable from Furth, in Bavaria.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS PHILIP EGERTON, R. N. (retired), who died on March 2, at Eaton Villa, Clifton, at a great age, was the youngest son of the late General Sir C. B. Egerton, G.C.M.G. He saw service in the East Indies, and distinguished himself in July, 1846, during the attack on the forts of Brune, Borneo, when in command of the slop Hazard.

IN addition to the officers already mentioned as having been appointed to serve on the staff of General Sir George White, the following have been selected as aides-de-camp:—Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieutenant C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

COLONEL T. A. DAVIES, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 3rd instant.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the Haewaii Annexation Treaty from further consideration.

GENERAL COUNT SHEREMETIEFF, the Commander of the Czar's Body Guard, who recently died, was, it is reported, the victim of a Nihilist plot, having been killed by poisoned gloves.

THE citizens of Toronto have recently been somewhat astonished by a claim which has just been made by an English lady to the whole of the land on which the city is built. The claimant is a Mrs. J. H. Pilkington, of North Kensington, and the demand she has made through the City Solicitor is based upon the alleged receipt by her father-in-law, Lieutenant Pilkington, from George III. of three grants of land in Ontario in return for services rendered in the exploration of the interior of Africa. The city of Toronto is now built upon one of these grants, and the claim is for the whole of the ground rents. The land value of the city is over 83,000,000dol., so that, should the claim be made out, which is not unnaturally regarded as extremely doubtful, the inheritance would be a highly valuable one. One of the islands in Lake Simcoe is, by the way, named Pilkington Island, in honour of an officer in the Royal Engineers who served in Canada.

IT is understood that Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons has been nominated to succeed the Duke of Edinburgh as Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport in August next.

THERE will be a heavy attendance at the House of Commons next week, says the *World*, writing on March 8, on whenever the second reading of the Home Rule Bill comes on. A good deal has been said about the slackness of the Conservative rank and file so far this Session; but, as a matter of fact, it has been agreed from the start that their presence was not necessary till this stage was reached. Meanwhile the Liberal leaders are making immense efforts to muzzle their own followers. They hope by a conspiracy of silence to get through by Easter, and are even said to have induced all of the Irishmen but three—namely, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. McCarthy—to promise to hold their peace till Committee is reached. The Unionists should make every effort to defeat this plot.

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John William Cleland-Henderson, of Roke Manor and Tuckton House, in the county of Southampton, Major-General (retired) in her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may discontinue to use the surname of Cleland before that of Henderson, and that he and they may take, use, and bear the surname of Cleland in addition to and after that of Henderson, and that he may be called and known by the names of John William Henderson-Cleland; and to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

LORD TENNYSON'S niece and ward, Miss Agnes Grace Weld, gives some further personal details of her uncle in the new *Contemporary*. There was one incident in his life, she says, that Tennyson knew had often been misunderstood, and he most solemnly laid upon her the charge that she would let the world know "how great a sacrifice" (these were his very words, uttered in a tone of intense earnestness) he had practised in yielding to Mr. Gladstone's pressing entreaties that he should take the peerage. Tennyson, we are told, was by no means blind to the darker side of Nature. "She will never teach men morality," he would say, "and her ravening tooth is a cruel one. Indeed, it was the observed cruelty of Nature that gave rise to the cult of the Khonds, with their human sacrifices." Again he said: "Time has no absolute existence, and we can as little conceive of space being finite as of its being infinite. We can really understand the existence of spirit much better than that of matter which is to me far more incomprehensible than spirit."

COLONEL ROBERT COGAN CROSS, whose death is announced, served with distinction during the Indian Mutiny. He assisted in the defence of the Residency at Lucknow for two months, when he was wounded; and the day before the relief by Lord Clyde he led one hundred men as part of a storming party to the King's stables and steam-engine house; and took one of the colours of the regiment of Ferozepore, under very heavy fire, to an outpost to serve as a guide to the advancing army under Lord Clyde.

ARABI PASHA INTERVIEWED.

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT in the *Daily Telegra

...NCE AND ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

...ris Soleil states that Lord Dufferin has been ...d by Lord Rosebery to declare that England ... no difficulty in connection with the Mekong ... The *Matin* goes further and says that Eng... far from opposing France will support her in ...ristmas opposition against Siamese encroach... The *Daily News'* correspondent quotes what the Foreign Minister has said to a deputy on the Mekong affair :—

The demand of France is that the Mekong River be regarded by the Government of Siam as a French one, and English steamers be forbidden to ply on it. Prince Henri de Chartres has been trying to make political capital by appealing to the Chauvinists of all hues and colours on the platform of a forward French policy in the Far East, and more especially in the Mekong Valley. With characteristic prudence he has been feeling his way in the "Revue de Politique et Coloniale" —a print which struggles for existence under the patronage of the Societe Geographique. Prince Henri's lubrications, which have the crudity and want of proportion peculiar to youthful writers, are discreetly quoted by those Orleanist journalists who think that, after all, since the Duke d'Aumale has made a will in his favour, he may be better worth looking to as a leader than his cousin the Duc d'Orleans. The latter is unable to come to France. The Liberal Right of the Chamber, who have followed the Pope in accepting the Republic, have done Prince Henri the honour of going to ask his opinion on the Mekong affair. This was an adroit way of putting him forward as a prince who has a future, and, indeed, of suggesting to the French nation that Prince Henri may prove its man. Well, it may be interesting to know that his patriotism is stirred to its deepest depths by having seen what the Republic has suffered along the Siamese boundary. The French name has lost its old prestige there and in other parts of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. His mind is full of the fate of Dupleix, who, unfortunately for the Liberal Right, was victimised by a most Christian King, Louis XV., M. Massie, a resident out in Indo-China, who was, it appears, a "patriot," also died out there, Prince Henri says, of a broken heart because the home Government would not let him keep the flag flying.

THE DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

SEYYID ALI BEN SAID, the Sultan of Zanzibar, died of dropsy on March 5. About 250 men, under the command of Capt. Campbell, of the British cruiser Philomel, were landed from the vessel and from the cruiser Blanche within a quarter-of-an-hour after the Sultan's death became known, and were drawn up in front of the palace. Kalid Barghash, one of the Sultan's sons, had previously gained admittance to the building by a back entrance, and attempted to bar all the palace doors. He opened them, however, in answer to a summons from Mr. Rennell Rodd, the British Agent and Consul-General, and was then removed under guard to his own house. After some preliminaries Mr. Rodd formally proclaimed Hamed ben Thwain as Sultan in succession to the deceased Prince. By midnight everything was perfectly quiet, and the opinion is generally expressed that the greatest credit is due to Gen. Lloyd Mathews, President of the Ministry, and to Capt. Hatch for the admirable manner in which order has been preserved throughout the native quarter of the town. Hamed ben Thwain, who now succeeds to the throne, is a grandson of Thwain, fourth brother of Sultan Seyyid Barghash, who died in 1888. The last two Sultans, Seyyid Khalifa and Seyyid Ali, were respectively second and third brothers of Seyyid Barghash.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Zanzibar says the readiness and tact of Mr. Rodd were mainly instrumental in the pacific solution of a crisis which at one time threatened to be serious. His precautionary measures were admirably conceived, and were as brilliantly carried out by the officers. The Arabs, who would have been turbulent enough on the slightest sign of weakness or indecision, were completely awed by the demonstration, and they flocked in crowds to swear allegiance to their new ruler. Their leaders, in reply to a Speech from the Throne, assured the Sultan that they now realised the meaning of the protectorate, and that they would support him in following the countries of England. The foreign Consuls loyally abstained from interference, and all classes are agreed that great credit is due to Mr. Rodd for the complete preservation of tranquility. The precautionary measures and the displays of force that have been necessary during the past fortnight have imposed a great strain upon the officials and the naval and military forces. It is expected, however, that matters will now settle down into a more regular groove. The action of Mr. Rodd has, it is stated, made an excellent impression in Berlin.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SANSCRIT PROFESSORSHIP IN MADRAS COLLEGE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 3, replying to Mr. Naoroji, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State has already called the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of appointing a native of India to succeed Dr. Oppert as Professor of Sanscrit, if a native fitted for the post is available.

THE LOSS OF THE ROUMANIA.

On Monday, March 6, replying to Mr. Leng, Mr. Mundella said: I have received the report of the Court of Inquiry held on the loss of the Roumania, and have communicated to the Foreign Office the recommendation of the Court, with a view to representations being made to the Portuguese Government as to the desirability of altering the light in Burling's Island to a quick flashing light of equal power to the present light.

PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. G. Russell informed Mr. Caine that the last administrative report of Bengal, referring to Calcutta and its suburbs, stated the percentage of Europeans and Eurasians reported to be in receipt of charitable relief at 22·3 per cent. It was within the knowledge of the Secretary of State that proposals for the formation of a Eurasian regiment and the establishment of a training ship for Eurasian boys had been considered by the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and, for what appeared to be sufficient reason, were not recommended by them. This being so, the Secretary of State did not propose to move in the matter.

OPIUM SMOKING.

In answer to Mr. Caine, Mr. G. Russell said that the Secretary of State had received the explanation of the Government of India with regard to the confidential circular issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces with regard to opium dens, and the papers would be laid on the table if his hon. friend would move for them.

THE HEALTH OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Caine, Mr. G. Russell said: The rate of admission to hospital from venereal disease per 1,000 strength in 1890 (the last year for which complete statistics have as yet been received) was—British troops, 503·5; native troops, 41·1.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE KACHIN HILLS.

On Thursday, March 9, in answer to Mr. T. G. Bowles, Sir E. Grey said it was true that it had been decided that all active operations in the Kachin Hills, east of the Irrawaddy, were to cease. The officers on the spot reported the rising as over. Her Majesty's Government had received no information bearing on the report that a Chinese officer had been killed near Simla.

SERIOUS LANDSLIPS AT SANDGATE.

GREAT damage was caused at Sandgate, near Folkestone, on Saturday night and Sunday morning (March 4 and 5) by a succession of disturbances resembling earthquake shocks, which caused a remarkable subsidence in the western part of the town. The utmost alarm prevailed, as the foundations gave way, causing many houses to totter or fall in ruins. The inhabitants made haste to remove their belongings, and many of them are now practically homeless. The gaspipes were broken, and the town was in darkness. It is estimated that quite 200 houses have been wrecked. There has happily been no loss of life. Mr. Walton, Local Government Board inspector, held an inquiry at Sandgate on March 7. Two or three witnesses expressed the opinion that the subsidence was partly due to the vibration caused by the blowing-up of the wreck of the Benvenue. The inspector thought it must be ascribed to the sudden escape of impounded subsoil water, and that a recurrence could be prevented by the cutting of proper drains and wells on the beach. The value of the property affected by the subsidence is roughly estimated at nearly £100,000. The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the scene of the disaster on March 8. The Lord Mayor has opened a relief fund at the Mansion House.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrew's, £21,000; Mr. David Wilson, of Hull, £250,000; Lord Dunsandle, £21,000; Mr. A. C. Barclay, £138,000; Mr. Montagu Williams, £12,000; Lord Stratheden and Campbell, £215,000; Mr. John Lane, of Grove House, Highgate, £167,000; Mr. Thomas Buck, of Stamford Hill, £125,000; Mr. B. J. L. Freke, £117,000; Major-General F. Conybeare, retired, R.A., £29,000; Judge (James) Mackonochie, £3,000. It is stated that the late Sir A. B. Walker's estate is likely to realise over £3,000,000.

THE DE WALDEN DIVORCE SUIT.

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE and a special jury, on March 3, continued the trial of the Lord and Lady Howard de Walden consolidated matrimonial suits. Lady Howard de Walden was further cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke; and her younger sister (Mrs. Borrowes), together with several other witnesses, gave evidence corroborating her statements as to cruelty. An important witness was Mrs. Powles, mother of Lady Howard de Walden, who stated that she had always objected to the marriage, and had, in fact, received numerous letters warning her against accepting Lord Howard de Walden as a son-in-law. She was overborne in her desire to break off the match. Mrs. Cavan-Irving deposed to having nursed the petitioner during her illness, and to the refusal of Lord Howard de Walden to provide money for doctors, household expenses, or the common luxuries and necessaries of illness. Sir E. Clarke did not cross-examine on these points, and attention was drawn to the fact by the judge.

The hearing of the case was resumed on March 8. Mr. Inderwick, who hitherto had left the lead for Lord Howard de Walden entirely to Sir Edward Clarke, was one of the first counsel to enter, and shortly afterwards Captain Winter, one of the co-respondents, who is apparently about forty years of age, appeared for the first time, and took a seat on one of the barristers' benches. Lady Howard de Walden came in smiling pleasantly and very late. An incident of no rare occurrence in notable cases in the Divorce Court occupied some little time at the commencement of the day's proceedings. The President had in his possession a letter which he said had been addressed to the foreman of the jury by a person who took a very strong view of the case. The letter was a highly improper one, and he thought the jury ought not to see it. The foreman and the other jurors agreed with him, and the document was destroyed. Sir Edward Clarke then addressed the jury on Lord Howard de Walden's behalf. The case had, he said, disclosed the history of a very unsatisfactory married life, an ill-assorted marriage having led to a loveless and an unhappy home. The man of forty-six had wedded a wife twenty years his junior, and it had been seen how they had drifted apart in the first two or three years, the man having in long years of bachelorhood acquired habits not likely to bring happiness in the married state. Passing lightly over the evidence of Lord Howard de Walden's cruelty, he commented upon the fact that no act of violence was alleged or suggested against the husband since 1878, though, for the ten years following, the wife had lived in the same house with him. He contended that the habits of Lord Howard de Walden were not such as to constitute a matrimonial offence. Proceeding to describe the charges against Lady Howard de Walden, he declared the evidence he should call would compel the jury to the conclusion that the lady had been guilty with each of the co-respondents. The allegations with regard to Captain Winter related to circumstances at the Seabrook Hotel, Hythe, so recently as 1892, but the story of the intimacy with Count Jean de Madre was longer and of far graver importance. The incidents with regard to which evidence would be adduced took place mainly at the Hotel de France at Pau and at the London lodgings of the Count in Bury Street, St. James's, while charges were also made with respect to what had taken place at the Hotel Continental, Paris, and at Bournemouth. For a period of fourteen months Lady Howard de Walden and Count Jean de Madre, it would appear, had followed each other about to all sorts of places at home and abroad. Sir Edward intimated that the case in relation to these charges rested in a large measure upon the evidence to be given by James Crocombe, a former valet to Count Jean de Madre, and Crook, formerly maid to Lady Howard de Walden. These servants, having been dismissed from their duties, or, as Crocombe afterwards put it, having dismissed their employers, had provided Lord Howard de Walden and his solicitors with a great deal of material for the husband's petition. Some evidence of foreigners which had been taken on commission was then read, the witnesses testifying that Lady Howard de Walden and the Count had been visitors at the Hotel de France Pau, and the Hotel Continental, Paris, at the same period. None of them, however, had ever seen her ladyship and the Count alone together, or complained of any improper conduct between them. Crocombe, the valet, then entered the witness-box, and declared that at Pau, at Paris, at Bournemouth, and in London Lady Howard de Walden and Count Jean de Madre had acted so as to arouse his suspicions. His cross-examination by Sir Henry James resulted in some answers which caused hilarity in Court, only less marked than when Lord Howard de Walden, in the course of his evidence, described the curious effects of quinine upon him. Crocombe, questioned as to his motive for supplying Lord Howard de Walden with information, and giving evidence, at first solemnly declared they had nothing to do with money—he had no idea of getting money, nor did he wish for it. But he afterwards admitted, somewhat reluctantly, and after much pressure, that he had written to the maid Crook, whom he addressed as "My dearest," expressing his great desire to get money so as to show whether his intentions with regard to her were earnest or not, and that he told her he might get money out of "Lord H.," who, he admitted, still more reluctantly, was no other than Lord Howard de Walden. He had written to her: "I cannot give you the idea with Lord H. yet," and "I feel sure there is money to be done in it yet." The idea was to get money out of Lord Howard de Walden to enable him to marry Crook. Taxed as to how he had obtained a living during a twelve month or so, Crocombe declared that he had been earning from 2l. to 2l. 10s. a week by catching trout in the river Lynn, in Devonshire, and afterwards selling the fish. Up to the present he had not had, he thought, more than 30l. from Lord Howard de Walden, but he could not be sure of the exact amount. He denied that he was dismissed from Count Jean de Madre's employ in consequence of his relations with Crook. The cross-examination of this witness had been concluded, when the Court adjourned.

The suits were continued on the 9th inst., when some further evidence—that of Lizzie Crook, who had been Lady Howard de Walden's maid—was adduced in support of the charge preferred against her ladyship and Count Jean de Madre. The witness was under cross-examination, when the Court rose.

On the 10th inst. Miss Crook again went into the box, and was further cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood. She said it was about a year ago that she first told anyone she could give evidence in this case. The first to see her was Mr. Birch, and he brought Crocombe with him. She could not say whether that was in November, 1892. It was a long time ago. She could not say whether Mr. Birch wrote saying he was coming, nor could she say whether the visit was a surprise. She could not remember the year or the month. Witness understood that Birch knew she could give evidence. Before all this she had not herself gone up to see the solicitors on December 1, 1891, nor was she paid 2l. 2s. 6d. for her expenses.

Mr. Lockwood: I am putting these dates, my lord, from a document furnished by Mr. Birch.

Continuing, witness said: When Mr. Birch came to Wolverhampton she refused to make a statement, but she made one in London. That contained the story as now related in court, all about the button and her little book. Mr. Birch saw her referring to her book, but he did not ask to see it nor to take a copy of it. She did not then produce the button, although she told him she had it. The solicitors had not seen it until she produced it in court. When the Count put his head into the room on the occasion of Lady Howard being in bed, he said, he supposed, he must not come in because it was not proper.

The Judge: Yesterday you said the Count said it did not matter?—That it did not matter whether he spoke to her or not.

The Judge: That is not what I gathered from your answer.

Cross-examination continued: Miss Holden was in the bedroom when the Count was sitting in a chair. It was then that Lady Howard asked her not to say she had seen the Count in her bedroom. Lady Howard was at the time ill in bed. I think Miss Holden was also present when the Count was seen stooping over the bed. Miss Holden put out her hand, as if to make witness retire, and told her to go for the doctor. Witness thought that the Count was about to kiss Lady Howard. All these matters were told to Mr. Birch in detail at the interview, when a statement was made. The date of the strap incident was March 20. She set the strap trap once or twice. (Laughter.) Yesterday she denied to a juryman that she had set the strap. She was referring to one occasion only. She set the strap trap on Mach 21. Although the dates were in her little book she did not know whether she gave them to Mr. Birch.—The little book was shown to the jury, and one of their number said there was no reference to the strap at all.

Mr. Lockwood: The dates are on the cover of the "time table," where the button incident is also entered. (Laughter.)

The Judge: This entry, "March 20 and 22, and once since," you told Mr. Birch referred to the strap—I don't remember whether I gave him the dates.

The witness, continuing, said that having laid the strap trap she went to look at it the next morning, and the trap "came off" twice. Then she found the button which made her positive. There was nothing to show that the strap was kicked by a gentleman. She thought it conclusive, but was not certain. (A laugh.) The witness had never been employed in a private detective office. She had "a great slice of luck" with the button, and then had a greater slice of luck when she saw the Count going upstairs at 11-30. She did not know that Crecombe was watching below. She did not sit up all night, but saw the Count come out of the room in the morning.

By the Judge: She stood in the shadow.

Sir H. James: So did Jim. (A laugh.)

By the Judge: She could see the Count, but he could not see her. Continuing, witness said if he had looked in her direction he could not have seen her.

The case was still proceeding, when the mail left.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDALS.

STARTLING REVELATIONS BY M. C. DE LESSEPS.

A PARIS telegram of March 8 said:—The new Panama trial, which is quite distinct from the action for breach of trust which was before the Appeal Court in January last, and ended in the passing of heavy sentences on MM. de Lesseps, Cottu, Fontane, and Eiffel, began this morning before the Assize Court in the Palais de Justice. The accused are charged with bribing or receiving bribes. The defendants are nine in number—viz., MM. Charles de Lesseps and Fontane, directors of the Panama Company; M. Baihaut, former Minister of Public Works, who has confessed to having accepted a large sum of money from the Company; a Senator, M. Beral; the Deputies, MM. Antonin Proust and Dugue de la Fauconnerie; the ex-Deputies, MM. Sans Leroy and Gobron; and M. Blondin, the private secretary and friend of M. Baihaut. The great crowd which gathered in all the approaches to the Courts long before the doors were opened bore testimony to the public interest in the proceedings.

M. Bilet Desjardins, the Judge, commenced by asking M. Charles de Lesseps whether he had the management of business connected with the advertisements and syndicates of guarantee?

The prisoner replied—I was employed by my father.

The Judge—In 1885 you asked the Government to introduce the bill authorising the issue of lottery bonds. The Judge then asked why M. de Lesseps had paid 600,000 francs to Dr. Cornellus Herz?

M. Charles de Lesseps replied—Herz himself came to tell my father that he had got influence with the Government. That scarcely surprised us, the man had been so rapidly promoted in the Legion of Honour. He was a source of great embarrassment to us. He had several supporters in the Government. He was, moreover, a sleeping partner in "La Justice," the organ of M. Clemenceau, who at the time was considered likely to become Premier. Herz did not fail to make the most of the influence he professed to have. We should have preferred that he did not come to us, but he came. He took up such a position that it was better to have him as an ally than as an enemy. He boasted that he had rendered services to the Government, and said that he was in need of funds. To prove his influence, Herz said to me, "Will you come with me to Mont Sous Vaudrey? We can spend several days with Julie Grevy." I accepted. Herz was received as a friend of the family. I concluded from this that he was a man to be reckoned with.

The Judge—Your duty as an honourable man was to show him the door.

M. Charles de Lesseps—We could not make an enemy of the sleeping partner in "La Justice." You say that we ought to have applied to the law. While we were doing that we should have come to grief. In 1888 we issued lottery bonds. Immediately telegrams were sent all over the world announcing the death of my father. The subscriptions stopped dead. We lodged a complaint with the Courts, but they did not prosecute. We were then obliged to protect ourselves. In order to make the canal we understood that sacrifices were necessary. The subscriptions came to nothing. Financiers then showed us how to have recourse to measures which are now matters of common knowledge. "You do not," said they, "pay money, to all the banks presided over by De Girordin. You will have all the newspapers against you. We refused to pay. The journals opposed to us—as is this way that the Company was compelled to pay away enormous sums right and left, and to avail itself of the help of certain assistance. This mode of procedure was largely encouraged by the Government.

The Judge—Leave the Government alone. (Prolonged uproar.) The Judge then proceeded to reproach M. de Lesseps with having paid Herz, without a shadow of justification, the sum of 600,000 francs, thus spending money which belonged to the subscribers. He next referred to the payments made to M. Baihaut, and asked how M. de Lesseps was introduced to him?

M. Charles de Lesseps replied—A gentleman who was a friend of the Minister of Public Works went to M. Fontane and said that the Minister would be prepared to introduuce a Lottery Loan Bill. But he required a certain sum to defray the expenses of the advertisements required to support such a bill. I heard it said that these steps were as a matter of fact initiated by Arton Comments.

The Procurator-General—These are insinuations which I cannot allow. Give names if you can, but do not make vague general statements.

M. Charles de Lesseps continued—Fearing that the gentleman who went to M. Fontane was only pretending to come from the Government, I told Fontane to have nothing to do with him. Fontane answered that he should shortly be asked to call upon the Minister, and that if an arrangement were not previously concluded with the gentleman acting as intermediary, the Minister himself would not be in favour of the introduction of the bill. M. Charles de Lesseps went on to say that he saw the Minister, and was received with open arms. He declared in which he expected—namely, that the Minister was not in favour of the introduction of the measure. M. de Lesseps added that on returning to his office he said to M. Fotane, "Send for this gentleman."

The Judge—You remember having given this order?

M. Charles de Lesseps—I have never denied that this gentleman was M. Blondin. Of 1,000,000 demanded, 375,000 francs were paid. The bill was then introduced.

The Judge—Then the fact of corruption is established.

M. Charles de Lesseps retorted—It was extortion, and I believe it will be difficult to prove corruption.

The Judge interrogated M. Charles de Lesseps regarding his relations with Baron Reinach, and asked why he paid him money?

M. Charles de Lesseps—In order to meet the expenses of the issue. Moreover, great financiers imposed their demands upon us. De Reinach was one of those. He boasted of his influence, and demanded a share of 5 centimes in the underwriting syndicate. I had to raise that figure to five millions; he demanded ten or twelve. He said this sum was demanded by Cornelius Herz, who had enormous influence, and who might make terrible exactions from him. I refused. He insisted, saying that he was a lost man. Meanwhile, one day an ordinance officer came to tell me that De Freycinet wished to see me. That was on July 12, in the interval between the passing of the bill and the issue of the loan. I went to De Freycinet, who declared that he had sent for me not in his Ministerial capacity, but as one of the guardians of the Republican party. "There is a question of a suit being brought against you by de Reinach. That would be annoying. See how you can settle the matter." I replied that the question was one of pressure exercised by Cornelius Herz upon De Reinach, who had been and were doing much business together, and wished to make me pay debts which were not my own.

The Judge—Then you spoke of Herz to M. de Freycinet?

M. Charles de Lesseps—That is what I say.

The Judge—And supposing M. de Freycinet disputes it?

M. Charles de Lesseps—He may dispute it, but that will be no proof that I am not speaking the truth. In consequence of my visit to M. de Freycinet, I gave not two millions but five millions to De Reinach. I had at first resisted, but I thought it my duty to give way.

The Judge interrogated M. Charles de Lesseps in reference to his relations with Arton.

M. Charles de Lesseps denied that he knew Arton was connected with De Reinach. Arton went to M. Charles de Lesseps on behalf of Floquet, and told him the electoral campaign in the Nord against Boulanger was very active, and if he could render M. Floquet a service, and set aside 300,000 francs for a purpose he would indicate, the action would give him great pleasure. M. Charles de Lesseps asked M. Floquet to make the request personally and Arton arranged the interview. M. Floquet substantially repeated what Arton had said, but not quite so bluntly. He added that if the accused could not make the sacrifice, his sentiments towards the Panama Company would not be changed on that account. M. Charles de Lesseps added: I thought it would not be prudent to refuse an honourable gentleman a service of 300,000 francs. (Laughter.) When the time of settlement arrived, continued the accused, Arton brought him the request of M. Floquet, which referred to the payments to be made to newspapers. The accused said as he did not wish to exceed 300,000 francs, he said to Arton, "I will send you bonds with the letter F in the corner, and when he reached the 300,000 you will put a stop to further expenditure." (Loud and prolonged laughter.) That was before the voting of the bill.

The Court then adjourned.

IN future the successful candidates for Sandhurst are to be rigidly inspected as to their physical qualifications, and none will enter except those free from bodily defects or ailments. The minimum standard for the officers of the Infantry of the Line is five feet and four inches in height and thirty-three inches chest measurement. If the candidate does not attain this he can be admitted only if it be certified that he will probably attain it by the time he passes out for a commission. If at that time he fails to fulfil the conditions of height and chest measurement which may then be in force, he will not be allowed to join the Army. It must be admitted that even in our *corps delite* there are occasionally to be found officers of very poor physique, the contrast between whom and their stalwart subordinates in the ranks gives them a painfully dwarfish appearance.

TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural; Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S accession to office on March 4 was marked by a notable display of popular enthusiasm. The inauguration took place at Washington. The oath was first administered to the new Vice-President, Mr. Stevenson, in the Senate House, after which the Session of Congress was declared closed, and a special Session of the new Congress opened by Mr. Stevenson in his capacity as President of the Senate. The oath was next administered to the new President in the open air at the eastern portico of the Capitol, and he proceeded to deliver his inaugural address. He declared that nothing could be more vital to the national well-being than a sound and stable currency, in the adjustment of which it would be necessary to remember that even the resources and strength of the United States would not permit them to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. A serious danger to the public weal was the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages. He said Protection for its own sake was already condemned; the pension system must be reformed; and appointments to public office should be made the rewards not of partisan activity, but of efficiency of service. He advocated the repression of trusts and combinations for limiting production and fixing prices, the equality of citizens, of whatever origin, before the law, and the reform of the tariff on the basis of restricting taxation to the actual and legitimate requirements of the Government; and for the attainments of these objects he claimed the co-operation of the American people.

Despite the wet, President Cleveland stood bareheaded. The Bible use in administering the oath to the new President was one given to him by his mother forty-one years ago.

The comments of the newspapers in all parts of the United States show (says the *Daily News* New York correspondent) that Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address has created a most favourable impression because of its straightforward, non-partisan character. His Administration opens with less partisan colouring than any since Washington's day. On March 6, President Cleveland formally communicated to the Senate the names of the members of his Administration. All the appointments were immediately confirmed. The following is a complete list of the new Cabinet:—State, Mr. Walter Q. Gresham, Illinois; the Treasury, Mr. John G. Carlisle, Kentucky; War, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, New York; Attorney-General, Mr. Richard Olney, Massachusetts; Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, New York; Navy, Mr. Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama; Interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, Georgia; Agriculture, Mr. Julius Sterling Morton, Nebraska. Mr. Josian Quincy, of Massachusetts, will be appointed First Assistant-Secretary of State under Mr. Gresham.

A NEW VIEW OF EVOLUTION.

PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES, in the lecture-room of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, has just brought to a conclusion his series of lectures on the "Factors of Organic Evolution." The evolution somewhat more than an elementary acquaintance with the subject-matter to appreciate correctly what we may perhaps describe as the newer Darwinism of Professor Geddes and his school, which this series of lectures is intended to illustrate. But it is plain that a new and somewhat different view of the operation of the evolutionary forces in nature is now taking the field, as compared with that of the older authorities typified by Darwin, Wallace, and Huxley. If we may take Professor Geddes as an exponent of this new tendency, the younger thinkers do not regard environment, or the mere mechanical surroundings, as necessarily the dominant factor which has shaped, and is still shaping, the evolution of living matter. Instead of looking at the existing product as a mere cast arbitrarily shaped in the stern mould of environment, we are to look upon the latter as an external factor, checking the operation of the constant internal forces rather than assisting as an accelerating force. Form is, in fact, a component of two forces—environment and growth, but the latter is the force which is responsible most largely for the shaping. Professor Geddes sees running throughout the whole of nature a tendency to emerge from passivity to activity, from the dull vegetable phase of life, the conservatism of energy, to the more diurnal phase which is ever using up and consuming energy. This is typified in the cycle of individual life. Growth proceeds from the passive and conservative forms of shoot and bud, upwards into adult life, and onward into the activities of flower and fruit. An effective demonstration of the facts which support this view was given in a series of most interesting diagrams, illustrative of past and prevailing forms in vegetable and animal life. Taking the commonly adopted genealogical tree of the natural history books Professor Geddes exhibited the outgrowth of living forms from the primitive or passive type to the more highly developed active forms. In the vertebrates, for instance, the active type of the birds has evolved from the older and more passive reptiles, whilst in their turn the birds exhibited a similar process, the passive shape being typified by the ostrich and the apteryx, which it was to be noted came nearest in general form to the chick, the earliest shape appearing in the cycle of individual birdlife. Every new branch in its turn exhibited this tendency of the active to emerge from the passive, and the operation of environment was to be regarded mainly as the checking cause which drove back to or maintained the earlier passive form. One great factor of work in this connection was the sexual, reproductive one, which the lecturer traced at work in a variety of ways. Whenever there was a great development of reproductive activities there we might expect the greatest progress. He contrasted the orchid, its highly developed sexual or floral construction and insignificant vegetation with the grasses, where the flower was insignificant, but the vegetable or passive primitive construction was predominant. It was from this point of view that modern science was beginning to look less to form as an explanation of evolution, and more to the conditions of growth of the living thing and the play of its energies. The lecturer concluded by sketching the parrallelism between biology and sociology in this respect.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr N E Q Mainwaring, M
Col E A Bruce, I S C
Lt-Col E B Bishop, I S C
Major R C Hadow, I S C
Capt A L Swainson R E
Capt E W Walton, R E

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J S Mackintosh, B C S, 6 mos
Hon A Hay, B, 3 mos
Mr H A Relly, B, 3 mos
Mr C E Mountford, B, 6 mos and 13 days
Mr B G Gilbert Cooper, B, 15 mos
Mr H G H Keene, B, 7 mos
Mr T P Peake, B, 6 mos
Lt-Col E H Wilson, I S C, 4 mos
Maj S R Rawlinson, I S C, 6 mos.
Capt H Wright, I S C, 7 days
Capt A R Denne, I S C, 6 mos
Lt A P D C Stuart, I S C, 3 mos.
Lt J L Orr, I S C, 3 mos
Lt F G C Humfrey, I S C, 3 mos.
Surg-Capt H Greany, B, 2 mos.
Surg-Capt J F MacLaren, B, 6 mos.
Sub-Condr F Graveson, B, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J McC Doule, B C S
Mr J W Hartley, B
Mr Bomanjee Sorabjee Wadia, Bo
Mr W H White, Bo
Lt-Col A Fisher, I S C
Capt E H Rivett-Carnac, I S C
Capt W C Aslett, I S C
Lieut W H Johnson, I S C

THE *Lancet* must leave to politicians the appraisement of Mr. Gladstone's speech regarded as a piece of statesmanship, but considered from a medical or physiological point of view there can be no difference of opinion. The performance must be regarded and must remain not only as historical, but probably as unique in the history of eloquence and of States. Those who were privileged to be amongst the audience will never forget the scene or the speaker. In the crowded chamber, filled with all that was distinguished and influential in British society, his voice was heard for the first hour of the speech with perfect ease; and even when its physical force began to abate it was still felt as an influence altogether exquisite and refined. No difference of opinion could avail to save the listener from the spell of a voice, always seconded by the choicest amenity of expression, which, it may safely be said has no rival in contemporaneous Parliaments. The wonder of all this is doubled by the fact that the speaker is in his eighty-fourth year. Though there was a perceptible falling off in the force and volume of voice as the second hour was reached, the animation of the orator was all intact. His eye, and specially his right hand brought into emphatic contact with the table from time to time, testified to the vehemence of his thought and feeling and when occasion required it, as for the delivery of a passage of special importance or the final peroration, a reserve of voice was again and again drawn upon, and the enthusiasm of the mighty audience swelled the effect of the eloquence by which it was itself swayed. The most marvellous part of all was to see the orator after he had resumed his seat looking as serene as if nothing unusual had been done, and to learn that he went home to dine quietly with his family and to sleep with as little disturbance as if he had only been engaged in the most ordinary occupation. The record of eloquence is beaten by our octogenarian Premier, and, apart from any consideration of politics, with which we are not concerned, we are all very proud of him.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 3.

Royal Artillery—The undermentioned officers are placed on the Seconded List:—Capt. H. Montgomery-Campbell, for service on the Staff; Capt G Tyacke, for service as Second Assistant Supt of Experiments at the School of Gunnery; Capt H B Foote, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department; Lt H E J Brake, for service with a Bengal Mounted Bn; Lt E W Comyn, for service as an Adjt of Vol Artillery; Lt L L Harper, for service with the Colonial Forces; Riding-Master and Hon Lt John Nicholas, for service in an extra-regimental appointment; Capt G W Rickman is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Capt L Barrett, from the Seconded list, to be Maj, vice A Radford, promoted Lt-Col on half-pay.

To be Captains—Lt H M Campbell, upon the Seconded List; Lt W H G Kemmis, upon the Seconded List; Lt P H Flower, vice H M Campbell, seconded; Capt E D Inglis from the Seconded List, vice G Tyacke, seconded; Lt H D Bampfylde, vice H B Foote, seconded; Lt K Casement, in the succession to Maj J S S Barker, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; Lt J D Anderson, in succession to Maj L Barrett, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; Lt J N Salmon, upon the Seconded List; Lt J P Du Cane, vice G W Rickman, placed upon half-pay; Lt C E Lawrie, vice G E Galbraith, appointed Gunnery Instructor at Gibraltar; Lt C R Hodgins, from the Seconded List, to be Lt, vice P H Flower, promoted; Lt C Lyon, from the Seconded List, vice H E Bampfylde, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenants—Lt W P L Davies, from the Donegal Artillery, in succession to Lt H E J Brake, seconded; Lt W G Thompson, from the Haddington Artillery, in succession to Lt E W Comyn, seconded; Lt R H Galwey, from the Pembroke Artillery, in succession to Lt L L Harper, seconded.

Gent Cadets, from the R M A, to be Second Lts, viz:—W C Symons, in succession to Lt K Casement, promoted; R M Johnson, in succession to Lt J D Anderson, promoted; G V Clarke, in succession to Lt J P Du Cane, promoted; A Thorp, in succession to Lt C E Lawrie, promoted.

The promotion of Second Lt the Hon G F Stanley is antedated to Jan 13, 1893.

Capt A J Breakey to be Adjt, vice A B Denne, who resigns the adjutancy only.

To be Lts (District Officers) for service as Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery—viz, Staff-Sergt Ordnance Artificer C W Everett, on augmentation; Sergt Ordnance Artificer J J Truscott, on augmentation; J Grute, gent, on augmentation; P G Davies, gent, on augmentation; H A Marshall, gent, on augmentation.

Half-Pay.—Maj A Radford, from the R A, to be Lt-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Col T R Ryan, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Maj-Gen, in succession to Lt-Gen W H Cairns, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired; Col T A Davis, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retires on an Indian pension with extra annuity.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 7.

7th Dragoon Guards—Second Lt M H Henderson is seconded for service with the I S C.

11th Hussars.—Capt. A. T. L. Gilroy resigns his commission.

12th Lancers.—Maj J J Atherton to be Maj., vice M H Archdale, promoted Lt-Col on half-pay.

19th Hussars—Maj and Col J C Hanford Flood to be Lt-Col, vice Col J D P French, placed on half-pay; Capt E K G Aylmer to be Maj, vice Col J C Handford-Flood; Lt F D Barry to be Capt, vice E K G Aylmer.

Royal Engineers—The surname of Second Lt E Hingston, promoted to the rank of Lt, is as now, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Feb 28, 1893; Qrmr and Hon Lt G W Roberts is placed on retired pay.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col G C Swiney, on completion of five years' service in command of the 32nd Regimental District (the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), is placed on half-pay.

Lt Col W A Bridge from half-pay, to be Col to command the 1st Regimental District (the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt.), vice Col C W N Guinness, C B, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Lts to be Capts:—R Bayard, vice A F Campbell Johnston, seconded; W H Booth, vice R Bayard, seconded for service with the A S C; Second Lt R Swetenham to be Lt vice W H Booth.

Royal Fus (City of London Regt)—Lt H G Young is seconded for service with the I S C.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Second Lts to be Lts.—H A Robinson, to complete establishment and A J O'Brien, vice J H Ansley, promoted.

Highland L I—Lt I H Campbell is seconded for service with the I S C.

Connaught Rangers—Lt H Gore, to be Capt, vice A W Abercrombie, seconded; Second Lts to be Lts:—G Fulcher, vice C F Martin, seconded; B O Roe, Probationer, I S C, vice H Gore; T C Nicholson, Probationer, I S C, to complete establishment; G Archbold, Probationer, I S C, to complete establishment; Mr T C Poole, Probationer, I S C, to complete establishment; and C V Isacke, to complete establishment.

The undermentioned retired officers are granted the honorary rank of Capt:—Bengal—Risaldar Major Gopal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Central India Horse; and Risaldar Major Hassan Alli Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 13th Bengal Lancers.

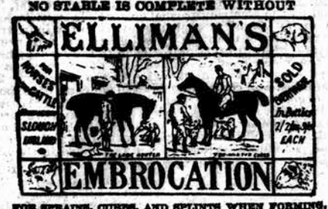
Madras—Subadar Major Usman Khan, Sardar Bahadur, his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard; and Subadar Major Varadapoo, Sardar Bahadur, 22nd Madras Infantry.

Bombay—Subadar Major Shaikh Kasim, Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Infantry; and Risaldar Major Dhawkal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Lancers.

The promotions to the rank of Lt of the undermentioned Second Lts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the I S C with anterior dates—J R Carden, the Royal Scots (Loth

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
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SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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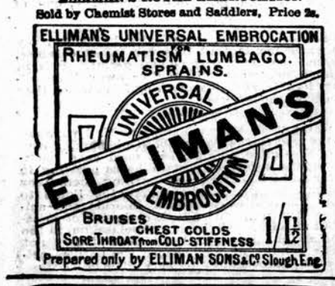

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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
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HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
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TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE
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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

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FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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POLISHING PASTE
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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
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MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*
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The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.
All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.
Can be digested by the most delicate infant.
Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

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DR. STUTZER, Food Analyist, says—
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Can be digested by the youngest infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.
Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.
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Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by
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A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

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European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester— Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Vic
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contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, use in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
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TRADE MARK
WHISKEY
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 28, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt, whatever about the Whiskey being MUST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold for it, under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
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"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
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Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
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cured instantaneously by
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Japanese Drops
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
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VERY EFFICACIOUS
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